

## President Thieu resigns as Saigon defences crumble

the United States of betraying him, Thieu last night resigned as President of Vietnam. "You ran away and left us the job that you could not do", he said

in a bitter address on television. His departure is expected to lead to peace negotiations with the communist forces who are closing in on Saigon's crumbling defence perimeter.

## Bitter attack on US for withholding aid

Mazehurst  
21  
Nguyen Van Thieu, Vietnam's autocrat, resigned as head of state. North Vietnamese circled Saigon and army experts claimed victory on the battle of the city.

the nation over television, General Thieu, a scolding of the United States, but Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, him into signing the agreement and had back on his word by sending military aid to him.

Thieu, who is 52, der the terms of the he had asked Vice-Van Van Huong to head of state at a Congress members of the Supreme

President, who is 71, th of office imme the resignation "I swear solemnly people to defend the spect the Constitution the nation and the I to carry out fully as President of the Vietnam. From this take all the respons

our and our President that the United threatened to have ated because he had bow to pressures ngton.

they tried to send a delegation United States had sent of killing me, not afraid." on to declare that the Paris peace extreme pressure the United States get its prisoners-of-war and had threatened to letly if Saigon had comply.

Thieu claimed that ad lost two thirds of



The new President of South Vietnam, Mr Tran Van Huong, who was sworn in as head of state last night. Mr Huong, who is 71, has been Vice-President since 1971.

its territory in recent weeks because its soldiers had been overwhelmed by the superior numbers of the North Vietnamese. "We were fighting two to one and yet the United States still refused to help", he said. When the situation began to deteriorate in the Highlands and the northern provinces earlier this year, he said, he and his army did not have enough equipment to hold out there. He admitted that the communists had taken advantage of the redeployment.

"We were forced to withdraw even though our soldiers were good fighting men. The balance of force was the essential factor and we were not getting supplies from the United States, while China and Russia continued to help the enemy."

"In 1973 American generals saw how our soldiers were fighting with their bare feet and they were amazed. At the time we asked for \$1,400m (about £600m) in military aid. They cut it to \$700m and then another \$300m was suspended."

"Subsequently our Army lost 60 per cent of its potential. We lost our air-support and the communist artillery was superior. At the time of the peace agreement the United States agreed to replace equipment on a one-by-one basis. But the United States did not keep its word. Is an American's word reliable these days?"

The outgoing President, who first stepped into office as head of state by lifting out time after time at what he described as a betrayal by the Americans. "The United States did not keep its promise to help us fight for freedom and it was in the same fight that the United States lost 50,000 of its young men."

"You suspended aid and gave us only \$300m. Remember that \$300m was used to finance only 10 days of combat fighting when the United States was in Vietnam. And you expect us to achieve a victory?"

He went on to say that he accepted criticism from the country and the world. "It is true that we did not have some good commanders, and I am not going to protect those military violations."

In any event, the main task was now to protect Saigon and

the Mekong Delta. "My fellow-countrymen, the fighting in the days to come will be difficult, and this will be a big test for the soldiers and the people."

As he stepped down, rumours in the capital suggested that his departure might lead to peace negotiations between the communist forces and the new Saigon Administration.

In the past months the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) has consistently stated that President Thieu must either step down or be overthrown before it entered into peace negotiations with Saigon.

On the military front today, foreign experts claimed that the situation for the South Vietnamese forces now appeared to be hopeless. It was estimated that almost 15 North Vietnamese divisions and Vietcong units (with a total strength of 50,000) were closing in around Saigon's outer defence perimeter, which appeared to be crumbling 37 miles to the north-east at the provincial capital of Nuan Loc.

In terms of numerical strength this means that the five divisions of Government infantry troops and a division of Rangers and two brigades of Marines positioned around the capital are outnumbered by more than two to one.

Saigon Military Command denied reports that Nuan Loc, which has been under siege for nearly two weeks, had fallen to the communists, but officers in the field claimed the garrison comprising units from the 18 Division and two brigades of paratroopers were being lifted out of the battle-scarred city and were forming a new defence perimeter to the west to span an advance towards the air base at Bien Hoa.

As the communist troops edged inexorably westwards along Route One towards Bien Hoa, spraying city next to mouth, the second largest South Vietnamese city, the Saigon, local authorities said, the situation was becoming critical.

Intelligence reports indicated today that there has been a rapid build-up of communist units north-west of Saigon during the past week. Among these reports, three divisions (the 338 Division fresh from North Vietnam and the 304 and 316 Divisions which have been operating in the northern and central provinces) have moved across the border from Cambodia for the final assault on the capital.

Two new fresh divisions from North Vietnam are moving down from Phuoc Long province, and three elite communist divisions have been sweeping down the coast to threaten the meagre forces defending the coastal town of Ham Tan and Saigon's major port of Vung Tau.

Continued on page 5, col 2



Major-General House: Chief of the New Ulster Army.

## New Ulster Army chief named

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

The next GOC Northern Ireland is to be Major-General David House, the Army's Director of Infantry. He will succeed Lieutenant-General Sir Frank King in the summer.

General King was to have ended his tour of duty in Ulster at the start of this year, two years after his appointment. But he agreed to stay on for six months.

General House's succession, which is expected in August, was fixed some time ago, and has no connection with the recent controversy over General King's criticism of the Government's policy of gradually ending detention in Northern Ireland.

General House, aged 52, has had a distinguished military career since he was commissioned into The King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1941. He won the Military Cross in 1945.

He commanded the 1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets, in the Far East in 1964 and later in Berlin. He became a brigadier at 43, commanding the 51st Gurkha Infantry Brigade during the Brunel operation.

He was made Chief of Staff in the British Army of the Rhine in 1971 and moved to his present position at Warminster, Wiltshire, two years ago.

He is married with two daughters and his extra-curricular interests include keen support for army football and flying light aircraft.

## Earl of Mar dies in 5-floor fall

Lord Mar, Scotland's premier earl, fell five floors to his death yesterday from his flat in the Knightsbridge area of London. He was 60.

The police do not suspect foul play.

He is succeeded by his daughter, Lady Margaret of Mar, Mistress of Mar. She works as a Post Office sales representative.

Lord Mar succeeded to the title 10 years ago as the thirtieth earl and twenty-third Lord Garioch.

## TUC will keep to social contract despite Chancellor's measures and fear of rising unemployment

By Alan Hamilton  
Labour Staff

The social contract seems to have survived, at least for the present, the blow dealt it by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in last week's Budget.

TUC leaders made clear their dissatisfaction with the Chancellor's measures, with their emphasis on rising prices and what union leaders described as passive acquiescence to rising unemployment when they met the Prime Minister, Mr Healey, and other cabinet ministers and Labour Party leaders yesterday.

The talks were the latest in a regular series on the progress of the social contract and the general state of the economy. Despite union distrust for the Budget and despite the high level of inflation, it was agreed that there should be no change now in the social contract's basic bargaining guidelines. Ministers again emphasized that the Government had no intention of introducing a statutory incomes policy.

A different view may, however, be expressed tomorrow at a more representative gathering of union leaders at the TUC General Council to discuss the Budget and to hear a report of yesterday's meeting.

The TUC was represented yesterday only by Mr Len Murray, general secretary. Mr Jack Jones, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr

David Bassett, of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, all stout defenders of the contract.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineering workers' president, took a more militant view yesterday at his union's conference in Blackpool, when he told delegates that by increasing unemployment the Labour Government was imperilling its future.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, told a conference in London that reliance on wage restraint was not the answer to inflation.

TUC leaders made it clear yesterday that they considered unemployment rather than inflation the main source of present ills. Mr Murray said later that he and the Chancellor had "agreed to differ" on the issue. The TUC will seek further meetings with ministers to continue to press for counter-measures against unemployment and will urge the Government to speed plans for a temporary employment subsidy.

Mr Healey said that it had been a useful meeting and the social contract was "in good repair".

Mr Murray said that the Chancellor explained the strategy underlying his Budget and the TUC recognized that he faced a difficult situation.

"The Budget has made it a little bit harder for the TUC to get the message of restraint home to trade unionists. But it is recognized that what the Government does is bound to be influenced by what trade unionists do", he said.

The TUC leaders were also disappointed that Mr Healey did not consult them more fully for their views on keeping down unemployment.

Both sides had agreed that it was still important for unions to keep to the social contract wage guidelines, and had affirmed its continuing importance, Mr Murray said.

Both the Government and TUC may feel that the recent intense pressure of inflationary wage settlements has abated, with this year's major bargaining season more or less over. Only the railwaymen remain, but they are intent on pressing for their views on keeping down unemployment.

First indication of the level of wage claims likely to be set for the next bargaining season came yesterday when Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said he would press the case for £100 a week at the coal face, an increase of 50 per cent, at the union's annual conference in July.

South Wales miners at a conference next week are expected to draw up a claim for increases of up to £24 a week, which would give face workers £80 and surface workers £65.

Scanlon warning, page 2

## Budget debate ends with narrow government win on transfer tax

By Hugh Nover  
Parliamentary Correspondent

The Budget debate in the Commons ended last night with a Government majority of only nine in a division on a Conservative amendment opposing a resolution to exclude amendments to the capital transfer tax from the Budget.

The amendment was defeated by 287 votes to 278.

Earlier, Sir Keith Joseph made clear that either the Conservative Party has no alternative to Mr Healey's Budget strategy or the Shadow Cabinet is so divided that no coherent policy can be advanced in public.

Sir Keith, who has overall responsibility for the policy and research of his party, came before the House on the final day of the Budget debate heralded as the man who would at last throw light into that dark corner of the Tory mind.

He told the Chancellor that he had produced a soft Budget underspending of the generally good press it had got.

The main burden of Sir Keith's message was that it is crucial to act swiftly to stop public overspending. Cuts should be made now without waiting for those proposed in the Budget for next year.

But Sir Keith, although repeatedly challenged by Treasury ministers about where his axe would fall, was forced to admit that he would find it hard to make selections. He suggested that housing sub-

sidies and local government would be good places to start.

From the Government front bench, Mr Healey said Sir Keith's interesting academic disquisition would appear as hypocritical sham unless he said how much he would cut and where Sir Keith replied: "It is true that if we took over now, with the Chancellor's own profligacy behind us, it would be harder to do."

Cutting expenditure was not easy, but the alternative of a statutory incomes policy or a "Guesfy jobs" policy would accelerate inflation and would be a disaster.

Sir Keith turned his speech to what he called "the ulcer people" who were suffering the highest marginal tax rates in the free world and who faced insecurity, worry and risk. They were the wealth and job creators, the entrepreneurs and the managers treated so badly in Britain today.

Sir Keith must have surprised many MPs by saying little about the social contract or how a Tory government would handle the unions. No Chancellor, he remarked, could prevent the unions from pricing people out of jobs.

Pressed by Mr Harold Lever to say how much unemployment he envisaged, Sir Keith said there would be less under the Tories. It was worse now than it needed to be because of the anti-business and anti-profit attitude of ministers.

All governments since the war, including those of which he had been a member, had spent in their efforts to do more

for the British people. Unless the Government radically altered its approach to public spending, taxpayers as well as ratepayers would revolt. There was still enough demand left to make it highly dangerous in the Tory view to let the Chancellor to dream of expanding it.

Trade unions could cause unemployment, bankrupt firms, deprive other workers, and force governments to raise taxes and to cut spending.

To raise home demand now would accelerate inflation and would be a disaster. Sir Keith admitted that elements of the Government's policy were tough and realistic, even brave out of necessity, but said the overall strategy did not accommodate the national need.

From the Government front bench, Mr Lever played his usual role as a tranquillizer for frayed City nerves.

It had to be stated frankly, that the social contract was not working well enough to give protection from rising inflation. The Chancellor would not reflate at the cost of adding to price inflation and some temporary unemployment was inevitable; but that was not a policy of creating unemployment to lower inflation rates.

Mr Lever said the Government was firmly committed to a healthy private enterprise sector, which would help the nation to pay its way and to achieve the objectives the Government had set itself.

Parliamentary report, page 8  
Leading article, page 15

## ain gives way on EEC budget

1 Cross  
2, April 21

the Government today EEC pressure and not reluctantly, to European Parliament over future Community funds.

The Parliament has been insisting that the regional fund should be classified as discretionary rather than compulsory spending. This is because it has much greater powers over discretionary regional fund expenditure under certain conditions, vote to increase such budgetary allocations.

Some member governments,

on the other hand, which still have final control over most Community expenditure, through the Council of Ministers, were reluctant to give in to the demands of the Parliament. This opposition, led by the British, West Germans and Danes, resulted in a compromise formula being worked out by the Dutch that would give the Parliament control over regional fund expenditure only in three years' time. This is the time when the Community will have to review the workings of the fund in any case.

embarrassing choice between ceding more power to the European Assembly during the referendum campaign, or holding up the long-delayed new regional development fund.

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Some member governments,

## Troops open fire to break leftist attack on Portuguese political meeting

From Nicholas Ashford  
Lisbon, April 21

The Centre Democratic Social Party (CDS), the only conservative party taking part in the Portuguese election this week, was today bracing itself for a possible outbreak of violence at one of its meetings late last night.

Twenty-three people were injured, three of them seriously, when leftist demonstrators attacked a theatre in the northern town of Guimarães, where the party's meeting was being addressed by General Galvao de Melo.

The theatre was besieged for six hours, and troops had to fire over the heads of demonstrators before people trapped in the hall could be released. Among those trapped was Dr Adelino Amaro de Gama, the party's secretary-general.

It was the most serious incident in Portugal's election campaign, which had been re-

markable for its lack of violence. Several minor incidents were also reported during the weekend, two of them involving attacks on the CDS.

The Communist Party, in turn, claimed that CDS supporters had attacked its office in Farnalicao.

The attack on the CDS meeting in Guimarães came at a time when the party seemed to be making considerable headway, especially in the conservative north.

## Ilson to talks with lent Ford

Sendel  
the Minister and Mr

the Foreign and with Secretary, will Commonwealth Commission on April 29, when they will visit a for talks with President and Dr Henry the Secretary of

s, scheduled to start are expected to cover economic situation of last week's Paris conference producers and cond the Commonwealth on ways of stabilizing material, supplies and

issues on the agenda did for the Third Asia-West relations on of the Nato summit and of the expected age of the European conference; the Middle South-East Asia.

Mr Minister last saw Ford on January 31, gton.

rosland ill  
island, Secretary of the Environment was his home yesterday acute bronchitis, and fled, engagements far

## Banks cut base rates to 9½ pc

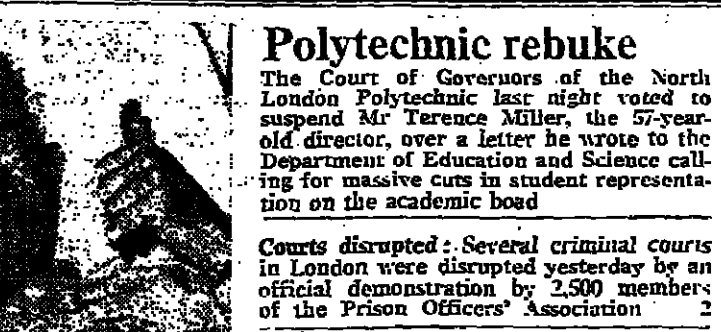
Barclays, National Westminster and Midland Bank yesterday reduced their base rates to 9½ per cent, the biggest cut since rates reached their peak of 13 per cent in January last year. Lloyds is likely to be under pressure today to follow suit. The new rates are almost certain to bring a reduction in building society investment rates.

## June 5 out 'if postal votes are allowed'

The Cabinet is determined to resist Labour backbench amendments that would give the referendum vote to holidaymakers and British citizens living overseas. Mr Short told the Parliamentary Labour Party last night that the June 5 date would have to be abandoned if postal votes for an estimated three million holidaymakers were allowed.

## Imps sells BATs stake

Imperial Group has placed almost 40 per cent of its substantial holding in British American Tobacco at 290p per share, thus beginning the long-expected severance of a link which dates from the beginning of the century. The placing was successful, but almost £55m was wiped off the British American capitalization by the immediate market reaction.



Mr Ted Ray, the comedian, who is 65, was cheerful yesterday despite his injuries in a car crash on Saturday; but last night, after this photograph was taken, North Middlesex Hospital said his condition had weakened and was giving cause for concern.

## England play in Belfast

England will play in Belfast for the first time since 1971 when they met Northern Ireland on May 17, the Football Association announced yesterday. The Association has stipulated that it can pull out of the match at any time if the situation in Belfast deteriorates.

## Britons win awards

Equus, by Peter Shaffer, the British playwright, has been named the best Broadway play of the year and John Dexter, of the National Theatre, won the award for best director. W. A. was chosen as the best of the Wizard of Oz was chosen as the best musical.

## Polytechnic rebuke

The Court of Governors of the North London Polytechnic last night voted to suspend Mr Terence Miller, the 57-year-old director, over a letter he wrote to the Department of Education and Science calling for massive cuts in student representation on the academic board.

Courts disrupted: Several criminal courts in London were disrupted yesterday by an official demonstration by 2,500 members of the Prison Officers' Association.

Exorcism inquest: Woman says attempted exorcism at home of Mr Michael Taylor, who later killed his wife, was wrong.

Mr Callaghan hits back: The Foreign Secretary has tabled more than a hundred amendments to an 80-page Labour Party document rejecting the renegotiated EEC terms.

Athens: Greeks take a short break from work to recall the temporary eclipse of democracy by the colonels' coup.

Genera: Meeting organized by Amnesty is given an insider's view of the dilemma facing Soviet psychiatrists dealing with dissidents.

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*Napoleon.*  
*Lucky for you it won't be more than £7.50."*

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## HOME NEWS

## Government must defend living standards to win cooperation of unions, Mr Scanlon says

From Raymond Perman  
Labour Staff  
Blackpool

Mr Hugh Scanlon said yesterday that by increasing unemployment the Government was imperilling its future. The cost of the Budget measures would be catastrophic for many working-class families on low incomes.

The Government, he said, had ignored the TUC's plea to keep home demand high by injecting £1,000 into the economy and had almost entirely complied with the wishes of the CBI and the City.

Mr Scanlon's presidential address, opening the conference of the policy-making committee of the engineering section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, at Blackpool, indicates a possible slackening of the close relationship between the unions and the Government fostered by the social contract.

The unions are convinced that at present unemployment, rather than inflation, is the more pressing economic difficulty. Speaking for the trade union movement as a whole, Mr Scanlon said: "If this Government were prepared to defend real living standards of workers by such measures as an extension of food subsidies and rents, and to meet the decisions of the last year's TUC, which in the main they have, then we might well respond. But the dead weight is being put on the Government's back and it is not to be done and not met."

He added later: "The alternative strategy of curtailing home demand, leading to increased unemployment, will put the present Labour Government with its small majority in grave

peril. With a Tory Party moving rapidly to the right and waiting in its wings, the prospect is daunting, to say the least."

Even if unions were prepared to limit themselves to claims to compensate for rises in the cost of living and to accept only annual increases there was still no obligation on employers to accept such claims. They were lecturing shop stewards and officials when claims were outside the social contract, but at the same time were critical of it and refused to be parties to it.

In an aside from his speech Mr Scanlon attacked *The Times* for distortion in the way it presented pay statistics. He quoted a report of March 17, which said that the final stage of the 1974 pay agreement was

an attempt to work out a social contract between working people and their government.

He was making his remarks in a room where the outgoing Mr Geoffrey Dray, leader of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO), the largest white-collar union, said yesterday his retiring presidential address to the annual conference of the National Federation of Professional Workers at TUC headquarters in London.

Mr Dray said that the social contract was not the answer to inflation, he said. The social contract guidelines could make a genuine contribution but could not be the sole solution. The Government must exploit all options open to it.

three million workers in engineering had accounted for 2.5 of the 3.9 per cent rise in wages rates during the previous month.

"I am not denying that people can do a mathematical calculation and come up with that result," he said, "but what is the objective? Such a mechanical means of approaching it is out of context with the situation."

Engineering wage rates were negotiated at two levels, he explained, and nationally determined minimum rates increases were not automatically reflected in pay. "It is this distortion which is getting the trade union movement in my view seen as an adverse effect in its relationship with the general public."

It must continue to intervene with support, resources and direction wherever jobs could be saved and new work created.

Mr Dray said profit-making agencies were promoting a false picture of life as a temporary secretary and should be banned. NALGO members refused last year to work with agency staff.

The conference called for plans to boycott work from temporary staff placed by fee-charging agencies unless there was a firm assurance that the agencies were to be outlawed. The Federation of Personnel Services said later that without private agencies the country would be deprived of the services of several hundred thousand women and men who themselves of the right to work.

## Electricians step up action over pay claim

Council electricians in London stepped up their strike yesterday in support of a pay claim by electricians in 160 local authorities in England and Wales. More than 200 hundred pickets stayed outside the offices of the Joint National Negotiating Committee for Local Authorities, in Belgrave Square, London.

Electricians at one London borough and one GLC sector would come out every week from now on, Mr Alfred Papp, the London committee chairman, said. Yesterday it was Barking and the GLC eastern sector's turn.

A reception for Fulham Football Club at Fulham Town Hall after the May 3 cup final will be blacked out, because the result, Mr John Soper, Hammersmith senior shop steward, said.

Sheffield, Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Hull, Bristol, Swansea, Newcastle and Tyne and Wear have been affected by strikes.

The electricians want an increase to match an award received by contract electricians, whose pay was raised to £49.20 recently. Local authority electricians have been offered a rise that would bring their wage to £29.30 up to £37.50, but that includes threshold payments of £4.40 a week.

The London talks ended with no increased offer from the employers. But they invited the union, the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, to take the dispute to arbitration.



Inspector Stanley Silver of West End Central Police Station (right) at Capital Radio yesterday with Mr Telly Savalas (Kojak, the television series detective), for a programme with Mr Michael Aspel.

## Woman agrees exorcism 'wrong'

A communion service conducted by a woman turned Mr Michael Taylor's "home of happiness and laughter" into a "house of horror and fear" and a "house of evil spirits," he said in a statement.

Before Miss Robinson gave her evidence, the court heard that she was standing before me, and I was asked. She turned and her eyes became slits and I felt the evil within me. But I fought it—oh, how I fought it, but it overcame me."

Miss Robinson, of Westwood Road, Doncaster, told the court what had happened that night. When the woman started to cry, she said, "I started shaking."

Which in the usual means that the Holy Spirit is very active, and his power was ready to be used in one direction or another.

On one occasion, she had been told by Mrs Taylor, he and Miss Robinson had spent the whole night making the sign of the cross over one another for safety.

Mrs Taylor had also mentioned an occasion when Mr Taylor and Miss Robinson were arguing about the Bible. "She said their faces had changed, and their eyes were staring, and she told me she was terribly frightened and dared not show her fear."

Mrs Wardman had introduced the Taylors to the Christian Fellowship organisation, which was a "great home as one of happiness and laughter."

But they had a fear of church services; they were afraid of not knowing what to do and she thought it would be nice to introduce them to a simple act of faith such as breaking bread."

She and Miss Robinson served bread and Ribena. "In no way did Michael [Mr Taylor] seem to be upset then," she said. The next day he attended a

told the police after he had killed his wife that "the evil" came into him after a battle of wills with Miss Robinson. "She seduced me with her eyes," he said in a statement.

"I can still see those eyes. I saw her standing naked before me, and I was asked. She turned and her eyes became slits and I felt the evil within me. But I fought it—oh, how I fought it, but it overcame me."

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service at Horbury, near Wakefield, at which Miss Robinson preached. That night he "spoke in tongues" at a Christian Fellowship meeting at his home.

One of the women present became depressed and started crying. Miss Robinson tried to exorcise her, but it did not help, and Mr Taylor became upset. "But I would not say he was violently upset," Mrs Wardman said.

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## Three killed in Ulster farmhouse blast

From Christopher Walker  
Belfast

The three latest victims of the recent upsurge in violence, two Roman Catholic brothers and their Protestant sister, were killed yesterday when a large bomb exploded in a farmhouse in Co Tyrone.

Their deaths bring to 60 the number of people killed in the province since ceasefire between the Provisional IRA and the Army declared on February 10.

The explosion took place in an area dubbed "the triangle" by local police because of the many unsolved sectarian murders that have taken place within it.

The bomb contained 70lb of explosive and appeared to have been set off by a booby-trap device concealed behind a mantelpiece. Detectives thought it was probably intended to kill a Protestant soldier, who was on duty in the area at the time.

The three victims were waiting to renovate the farmhouse which had been empty many months. It is understood that the dead woman was expecting her fifth baby within two months. Her brothers were farmers in their mid-thirties.

The police rejected suggestions that the dead had been involved in making bombs. Shortly before the explosion, Mr Rees was told at his weekly security review that his wife's death had fallen during a period of "great day" when security forces have a involvement at all in 30 of the reported shooting incidents.

As the vital Convention election campaign moved into its second week, spokesmen for the three parties vociferously power-sharing denials they had entered into any kind of "pact" to share their second preference votes.

The Rev Ian Paisley, one of the leaders of the Ulster Unionist Party, said: "I am a loyalist, not a power-sharing man."

Mr Faulkner, founder of a more moderate Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, said: "All his view about deferring the union is a farce."

Mr Paisley said the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland dismissed that a smear designed to discredit the parties seeking agreement in the new Convention. But he said the leaders of the power-sharing parties would regard it as a disaster if the loyalist coalition gain majority at the polls.

Yesterday Mr Napier, Alliance leader, responded angrily to Mr William Craig's suggestion that the direct action loyalists would follow rejection by Westminster their constitutional plans.

"I call upon the three leaders to make it clear where they stand on the issue of paramilitary," Mr Napier said.

Other Irish news, page 10.

Arthritis appeal

A special arthritis week focuses attention on the need for more research and welfare for arthritis sufferers. It will start on June 1, when the B.E.C. referendum.

## London courts disrupted by officers' demonstration

By Clive Borrell

Several criminal courts in London were disrupted yesterday when 2,500 members of the Prison Officers' Association staged a 24-hour official demonstration and refused to escort prisoners to courts.

The officers are in dispute with the Prison Department and are demanding £3 a week extra allowance for working in the London area.

Last night their association claimed that the stoppage was supported absolutely by its members at Brixton, Holloway,

Wormwood Scrubs, Wandsworth and Pentonville prisons and at Feltham, Brixton and Ashford and Latchford remand centres.

The Home Office, however, said that the effect of the stoppage prevented only eight prisoners from attending Crown Courts; twenty prisoners did not appear at magistrates' courts; and one witness, who was required to give evidence at the Court of Appeal, was not there.

Last week some officers took unofficial action and brought a few court cases to a standstill. A judge at the Central Criminal

Court described their action as deplorable. The atmosphere at the eight establishments affected was described as being that of a quiet Sunday, with normal feeding and exercise. Visits from families and friends were not allowed, and prisoners were unable to work although they will be paid for the periods when they would normally have been working.

The prison officers hope they will be told later this week the official reply from the Prison Department to their claim. The

possibility of further unofficial action by some sections of the association cannot be ruled out, as sympathy for their claim has spread to the other 11,500 members of the association stationed elsewhere in Britain.

Support for the claim arrived at *The Times* offices yesterday from an inmate of Brixton prison who was able to smuggle out a letter from his cell. It states that the general attitude of prisoners to the dispute is one of sympathy. "Despite the fact that it means more time spent behind locked doors,"

Mr Edward Heath's new £55,000 yacht, *Morning Cloud*, will not be subject to the increased value-added tax of 25 per cent, which starts on May 1. The Gosport firm of Allday Aluminium Ltd have completed the hull ahead of schedule and yesterday it was moved to the Gosport base, Nicholson yard, in Gosport, for fitting out.

Mr Heath is believed to have met nine tenths of the cost in the usual way of phased payments during building.

No extra VAT on Mr Heath's *Morning Cloud*

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## Parliament is urged to discuss judge's conduct

By Our Legal Correspondent

The conduct of Mr Justice Melford Stevenson should be discussed by Parliament with a view to his possible dismissal from office, according to an editorial in *New Outlook*, the journal of the Liberal Party.

The judge presided over a trial in an IRA bomb trial for conducting a "mud-slinging" defence. The journal says: "There were not uncharacteristic utterances by a normally re-

strained judge. Rather were they the latest in a number of his judicial, but injudicious, obiter dicta whose common character has been denigratory of a person or a body of persons who were not in a position to reply."

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## Road for ferry passengers is delayed

From Our Correspondent  
Ipswich

With only a month left before the world's largest car ferry, the 15,500-ton *Tor Britannica*, is due to dock at Felixstowe, the new road to be used by passengers travelling from the port is still not built.

The Ipswich County Council, which is building the road, said it was still not built. The Ipswich County Council, which is building the road, said it was still not built.

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## Farmers complain of 'utter chaos' from effects of wet spring

From Our Correspondent  
Ipswich

Yields of sugar beet, potatoes, wheat, barley and some vegetable crops are almost certain to be well below normal this year, farmers fear, because of the wet spring.

Milk yields, which were 1 per cent up on last year three weeks ago, are now 1 per cent below. Dairy farmers are short of fodder.

The National Farmers' Union described the arable and livestock farming scene in the southern half of England as "utter chaos". Over large areas of the West Midlands only the ploughing has been done, and

## Man caught in shop killed

owner, QC says

A young man caught pilfering in the living quarters of a woman shopkeeper killed her because she recognized him, it was alleged in Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Anthony David Hunter, aged 18, of Hill Street, Beeston, Leeds, pleaded not guilty to the murder of Miss Lily Annie Blenkinsop, aged 50, at Beeston last April.

Mr Peter Baker, QC, for the prosecution, said Miss Blenkinsop certainly knew Mr Hunter. Det. Chief Supt. Dennis Hobson, head of Leeds CID, said Mr Hunter told him: "I could hear people in the shop, but if I had taken my hand off her mouth she would have screamed out. I had to quieten her."

## Weather forecast and recordings

MOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars (FRONTIS)

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## Murder admitted

Samuel James Windrim, aged 20, of Greenbank, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, was jailed at Belfast City Commission, for life yesterday when he pleaded guilty to murdering Michael Edward McKenzie, aged 19. He was also sentenced to 12 years jail for the attempted murder of Edward Jenkins Clawson.

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## Rating system legislation hint

The Government will pay close attention to the lively comments on the rating system with regard to legislation, Mr Oakes, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said at Salford yesterday.

"I think there is a tremendous demand in the country for a reformation of the rating system," Mr Oakes said.

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"I think there is a tremendous demand in the country for a reformation of the rating system," Mr Oakes said.

## 'Instant justice' for football rowdies criticized

After violence during the Nottingham County and Manchester United football match on Saturday an official of the National Council for Civil Liberties said yesterday that instant justice for special magistrates' courts sitting immediately after matches.

Mr Barry Ward, a Nottingham solicitor, chairman of the council's city branch, said there were hidden dangers in accused persons being jailed without any form of official reports being available to the court.

Less than three hours after the Nottingham City game, where "huns fu" stars were thrown, 23 of 42 arrested people pleaded guilty at special courts and were fined a total of almost £2,000.

Mr Ward said: "I can see the benefits, but there are also disadvantages. If you drag a chap off the terraces and put him before a court while he is still blinking with surprise then he is not likely to be fully aware of what is happening."

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## Compulsory radio link demand after North Sea disaster

By a Staff Reporter

The disappearance of the *Compass Rose III*, an oil survey vessel, in a North Sea storm and the presumed loss of its crew of 18, has brought a call from the Radio for Stricter Radio Officers Unions and a compulsory coastguard reporting system for all ships, regardless of flag.

"That survey vessels like *Compass Rose III* are normally out of radio touch with the shore for a week demonstrates the deplorable lack of concern for the safety of life at sea in the North Sea oil rush," the union said yesterday.

All cargo vessels over 300 tons are subject to the internationally agreed standards of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) requiring radio-tele-

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## Man accused of drugging boy

Alan Alfred Naults, aged 28, a railwayman, of Stevens Close, Carvery Island, Essex, was remanded in custody until April 30 by Southend magistrates yesterday, accused of attacking a newspaper delivery boy, aged 14, after drugging him with insulin to commit an indecent assault.

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phone or radio-telegraphic equipment to be carried.

*Compass Rose III*, registered in Panama, presumably had radio-telephone equipment. But the radio-telephone requirement that ships should maintain regular radio contact with shore, and the lost vessel was out of touch for a week before a search was begun.

British rules require fishing vessels and all others over 12 metres to have radio-telephone equipment.

The Aberdeen coastguard also operates a voluntary reporting system for fishing vessels in the North Sea. From October until April 15 they are asked to report their position and intended course if had weather is forecast. If no more is heard after 24 hours a search can begin at once.

The 650 regular coastguards

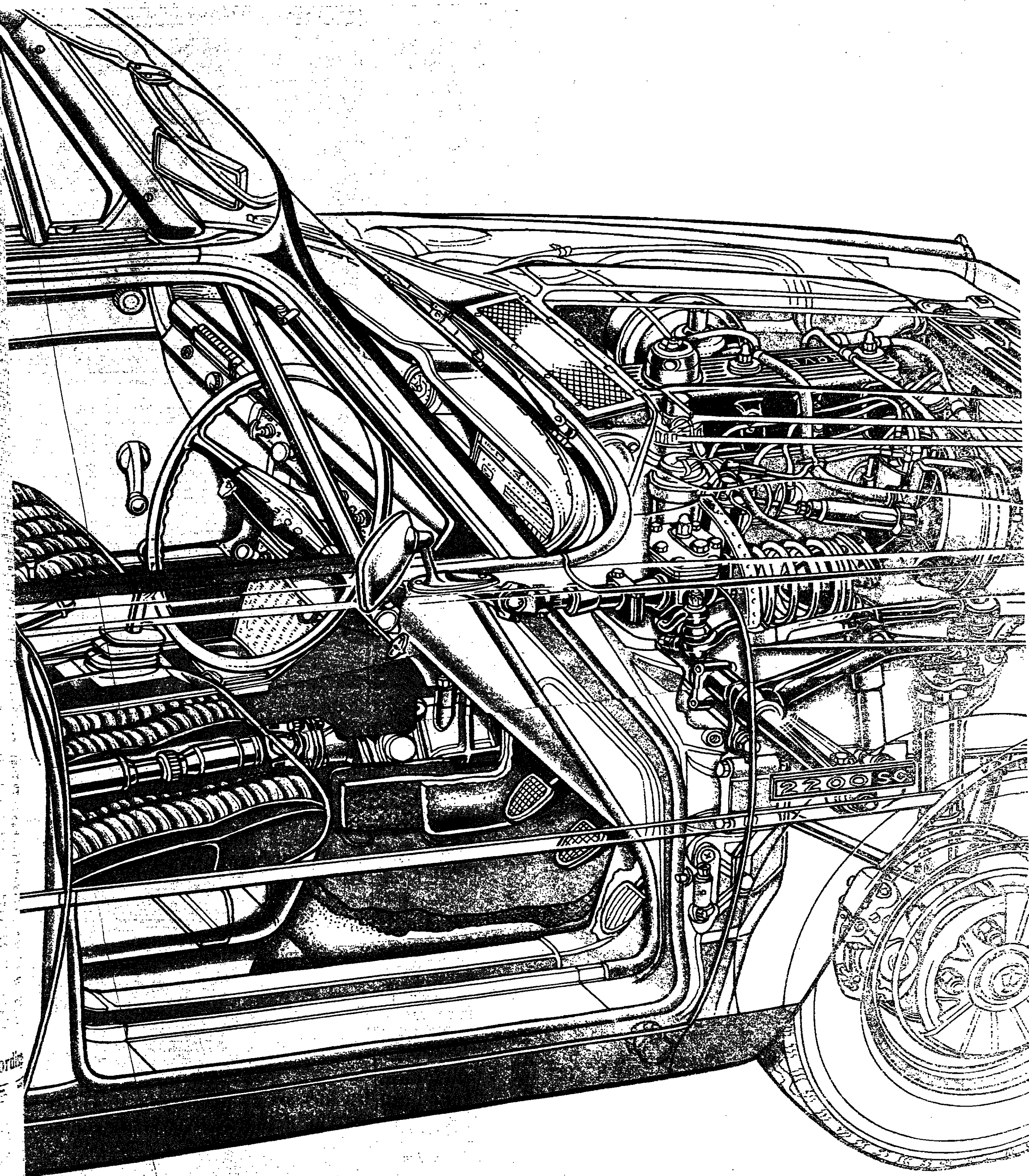
round Britain and the 8,000 part-time auxiliaries also operate a voluntary reporting system for small leisure craft.

Owners are asked to give the local coastguard details of their vessel, including its intended course and expected arrival time, before leaving port.

The union wants a variation of that "CC 66" system to be made compulsory for all British and foreign shipping.

But the Department of Trade said yesterday that the Government had no control over foreign shipping, beyond being able to send inspectors on board any foreign vessel entering a British port, to make sure she is seaworthy. But seaworthiness does not include the state of her radio equipment.





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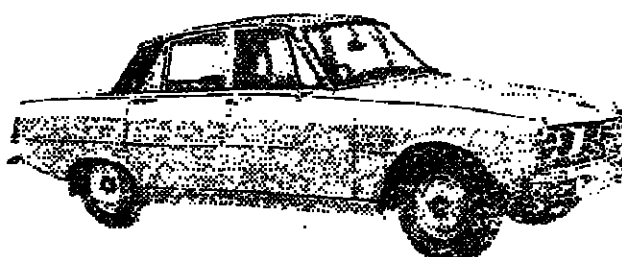
With a quality of design, engineering precision and fastidious attention to detail which is anything but typical of the times.

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# Littlejohn plea over return to Ireland

Kenneth Brian Littlejohn, aged 33, asked the High Court yesterday not to return him to the Irish Republic to complete a 10-year prison sentence. He is in Winslow Green prison, Birmingham.

Mr Christopher Waud, his counsel, told the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in an application for a writ of habeas corpus that Mr Littlejohn's return was being sought to face a charge of breaking out of prison to complete the prison sentence after his conviction of armed robbery.

Mr Littlejohn's extradition was ordered by the Birmingham magistrate on March 12. Mr Waud appeared to have taken the view that the Divisional Court, in proceedings in February, 1973, had ordered Mr Littlejohn's return to the Republic to stand trial on the armed robbery charge and had ruled that he was not wanted in the Republic for a political offence.

On being returned to the Republic he was tried by a judge sitting alone in a special criminal court in August, 1973, and was sentenced to 10 years.

Counsel said the ground of Mr Littlejohn's application was that material had come into existence that was not available at the earlier extradition proceedings. It was especially significant that Mr Littlejohn had been tried by a special criminal court set up under the Offences Against the State Act.

Counsel said the original extradition order might never have been made had the English courts known that Mr Littlejohn was to be tried by a special criminal court. He added: "Although Littlejohn was charged with armed robbery it was regarded by Irish authorities as an offence of a political nature."

Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, for the Governor of Winslow Green prison, said there was no evidence to support the contention that Mr Littlejohn had been tried by a special criminal court for political reasons.

# Protest over Israel attack on airliner put Irishman in Colonel Gaddafi's Foreign Ministry Middle man between the IRA and Libya

From Robert Fisk Tripoli.

Eddie O'Donnell is a small man with long brown hair almost to his shoulders, a native of Co. Monaghan and a schoolteacher by profession who once tried chips in a Hyannis Port diner in Massachusetts but who now sits in a government office in the centre of Tripoli. He talks quickly, his mind ranging in a minute over Colonel Gaddafi's foreign policy, the British involvement in Ireland, the oil war in the Middle East and the political aspirations of the Ulster Defence Association.

From his background and from his accent—a kind of half-Irish brogue—one would never guess that Mr O'Donnell was a friend of Colonel Gaddafi and a civil servant in the Libyan Foreign Ministry, the middle man between the Provisional IRA the UDA and the Libyans.

He is still an Irish citizen and arrived in Tripoli only in 1972. He had been teaching mathematics at Monaghan vocational school and came to Libya to do so at Tripoli College but about the time of his arrival he took part in a demonstration outside Colonel Gaddafi's suburban home.

The protest was over the Israeli attack on a Libyan airliner that had strayed off course over Sinai, and Mr O'Donnell carried a placard which to the best of his memory read: "Treason murders for you". Colonel Gaddafi saw the placard and asked to meet the young Irishman.

From a teacher he became an educational adviser in the Libyan Government, and although he will neither deny it nor admit it, those members of the Irish community who know him say that so far as Ireland is concerned Mr O'Donnell has Colonel Gaddafi's ear.

Mr O'Donnell says the Libyan leader was greatly impressed by the Ulster Workers' Council strike last year because it achieved its aims without violence. "A valid mechanism at the time," he reminded him of his own non-violent coup in 1969 in Libya.

Colonel Gaddafi's interest in Ireland began at the time of his own revolution," Mr O'Donnell says. "There were many Irish nurses and teachers here at the time. There was also the history of Ireland: most Arab states are pro-Irish because of their common history of colonialism. If Cornwall were occupied by the French or Yorkshire by the Danes, Colonel Gaddafi would give support to the British. He says that himself but he took a stand against what he called 'unrightful interference' in Ireland's affairs."

Mr O'Donnell helped to shepherd the Sinn Féin delegation round Tripoli last year. He also secured an invitation for the UDA to come to Libya six months ago. He wanted the Libyans to see the men behind the Protestant strike and originally intended to invite Mr Harry Murray, chairman of the Ulster Workers' Council, who lives in Bangor, Co. Down.

Mr O'Donnell still has Mr Murray's home telephone number in Ulster but after the UWC leader was ousted by his colleagues Mr O'Donnell decided that Mr Glen Barr, the Assemblyman for Londonderry and nominally the leader of last year's strike, should be invited. Mr Barr spent five days in Tripoli last November with what amounted to a small Irish department of the Libyan Government; Mr Mabrouk Ali Dred, a brilliant young civil servant, seconded to Sinn Féin, UDA and Irish parliamentary delegations and became Mr Barr's friend.

Mr O'Donnell also says he knows Mr Rory O'Brady, the Sinn Féin president, and Mr David O'Connell, the IRA's former chief of staff. He says he met them in Dublin, not Tripoli. He will not talk about this, is all he will say,

# Boy found hanged after seeing TV trick

Guy Hirst, aged 10, was found hanging from a tree a few days after seeing a trick photograph "hanging" on television, an inquest at Chertsey was told yesterday. Possibly he had decided to play "hangman", it was suggested.

Mr Andrew Hirst, aged 18, said he found his brother suspended from a rope in the garden of their home in Upper Hallford Road, Shepperton.

His brother had questioned him about the television hanging. "I told him how dangerous it was to fool with ropes. He seemed fascinated by the idea of hanging."

Returning a verdict of accidental death, Lieutenant-Colonel George McEwan, the coroner, said: "Whether it occurred as a result of the television hanging or otherwise we shall never know."

Rope death: The police have ruled out foul play in the death of Geoffrey Monks, aged 14, who was found in the garden of his home in Main Road, Underwood, Nottinghamshire, with a rope round his neck.

# Boy aged 14 battered woman in rape attempt

A boy of 14, attacked a woman aged 55, stripped her, and battered her with his fists and feet, it was alleged at Newport Crown Court, Gwent, yesterday. Mr Justice Watkins ordered him to be detained for at least five years.

The boy admitted attempted rape, stealing a purse and its contents, and causing the woman grievous bodily harm.

Det Constable S. Marriott said it appeared that earlier the boy had been to a party where he drank two pints of cider, four pints of beer and two glasses of rum and blackcurrant juice. The landlord had asked how old he was and had been told "eighteen".

Mr D. Glyn Morgan, for the defence, questioned whether the boy was sane before he was brought to court if the landlord had been more alive to his responsibilities under the licensing laws.

The judge ordered a detailed inquiry and urged licensing magistrates in the county to take extra care in granting licences.



Miss Nina Fishman with Mr Alan Jones and Mr Richard Spicer: "Workers are being denied information."

# Communist unit backs membership

By Michael Horsnell

A small group of communists who say they have been "disowned" by the Communist Party of Great Britain launched a "Communists for Europe" campaign in London yesterday.

The group, backed by the British and Irish Communist organizations, admitted to having the support of fewer than 200 communists so far but said it was growing.

Founded to give "political expression to the interests of the European working class in leading the moves towards a democratic union of European nations", the group plans to speak on the same platform as other pro-EEC organizations and to hold a two-day convention next month.

Miss Nina Fishman, a member of the campaign's executive committee, said: "We see our function in the referendum campaign as being mainly to provide information which the working class is being denied. Our aim is to make sure the working class recognizes that the TUC, the Labour left and the Communist Party have conservative positions on a 'Common Market'."

She said the anti-EEC had been dishonest in contending that sovereignty had been diminished through membership and attacked "nationalist arguments for leaving the Community."

The group, which says it would be in the interests of the world working class if the W term European working class could make its strength a views felt through a united front, claims the support of some Communist Party members.

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# Medical pay offer 'not enough'

By a Staff Reporter

Doctors and hospital medical staff, who have just been offered salary increases averaged 5.2 per cent, said yesterday they would demand further increases of up to 8 per cent of their present pay.

The union, part of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, which represents about 5,000 general practitioners and hospital staff, said the offer made to the profession on Saturday by the review body was not enough.

It wants general practitioners to get £10,000 a year, a 62 per cent increase on their present salary of £6,147 a year. The review body has offered them £8,485 a year.

Mr Reginald Bird, national officers of the ASTMS, said in London that the union was recommending members to accept the review body offer only to dismiss the body and negotiate a "realistic settlement" direct with the Department of Health and Social Security.

# NHS blamed for personal care decline

From John Roper Medical Reporter Eastbourne

In 25 years the National Health Service had diminished health, and undermined the doctor with minor complaints, the cost of the health service might overtake the national income, the Royal Society of Health Congress in Eastbourne was told yesterday.

Mr A. C. L. Mackie, director general of the Health Education Council, giving the inaugural address to 1,400 delegates, said that once a service free to all had been established and people's anxieties and revulsions had been calmed, doctors set to work with a will to provide the service. Quickly, because it was free, because the media and especially television fiction about doctors encouraged it, and because nobody thought of doing anything about it, the population's subjective view of what medicine ought to do changed. The awful result was the idea that, cradle to grave, the doctor would fix it.

By discovering wants we never knew we had we had lowered our tolerance threshold. For example, the demand on pathological and radiological services had quadrupled, and the demand for hospital beds had doubled. The notion of personal effort devoted to keeping well, giving a symptom a reasonable chance to disappear, "nature, we ran to the doctor."

"What I think we must face directly is the loss sense that health care is nearly always our own responsibility and the more we work at it the better for those who really need the doctor. This is something we must release," he said.

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# Anti-vandal patrols urged

Vandals probably cause £500,000 damage to each 500 empty local authority houses waiting to be modernized, Mr Tony Chapman, head of the rehabilitation section of the GLC Architects' Department, said in a paper.

Wanton damage increased the cost of repairs and dilapidation. Much money could be saved if buildings could be protected more effectively and repair contracts were started earlier. Squatting and vandalism were so widespread that many housing rehabilitation plans were being seriously affected.

Mr Chapman said local authorities were particularly vulnerable because they had so many houses that were open to vandalism for long periods. Much vandalism was by children, who thought that the houses were going to be demolished, anyway. They used them as adventure playgrounds.

# Strike threat at Edinburgh travel centre

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh

The travel arrangements of railway passengers using Waverley Station, Edinburgh, next weekend are likely to be disrupted by an unofficial 24-hour strike, from 6 am on Friday, by the 40 clerical staff who work in the station travel centre.

The dispute is about the number of staff in the centre. The clerical staff, who are members of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association. The rest belong to the National Union of Railwaymen.

It is estimated that on average 10,000 passengers use the centre at weekends.

# Campaign broadcasting allocations set today

By Our Political Editor

The allowance of broadcasting time during the EEC referendum campaign to the two rival propagandist groups will be set at the House of Commons this morning when the BBC and the IRA lay their proposals before the Westminster party managers at a meeting of the so-called broadcasting committee. Representatives of the pro-EEC and the anti-EEC groups will attend the 40-minute session, which will be offered to each "umbrella" organization, which the television time divided into four 10-minute broadcasts. The propaganda groups have argued for more time, but the broadcasting authorities can scarcely give without disrupting their general programme schedules. Apart from the "umbrella" programmes, both the BBC and the commercial channels will run their own "phone-in" broadcasts, in which viewers and listeners can put questions direct to experts.

The status of the party managers' broadcasting committee at the Commons in supervising the allocation of broadcasting time to the rival propagandist groups is not easy to see. The committee exists to agree each year on the division of a block of broadcasting time, offered by the BBC, between the political parties and the "umbrella" organizations of party political broadcasts.

The argument for a referendum on EEC membership is that all the parties are divided in different degrees, and in fact the two rival "umbrella" organizations contain members of all parties and of none. The normal criteria of the broadcasting committee, the composition of the Commons and the total vote at the last election, are irrelevant to the agreement to be reached this morning.

# Amendment to the 'black paper'

By Our Political Correspondent

With every prospect of being outvoted, Mr Callaghan, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, has tabled more than a hundred amendments to a 80-page document rejecting renegotiated EEC terms which a majority in the Labour Party proposes should be circulated to delegates to Saturday party conference.

Mr Wilson said that the amendments were in order to accept the new terms, which he tries to amend the document at tomorrow's meeting of the party national executive which will decide on the amendments to be presented to delegates.

There is some opposition to the idea that the White Paper setting out the reasons for acceptance should be on the agenda.

Mr Callaghan is likely to appeal for both sides of argument to be presented to suggest that his own (embodied in the hundred amendments he has tabled) should be circulated as a separate paper alongside the EEC members call the "black paper".

When the 30,000-word document, drawn up by Mr Geoff Bish, head of the research department, was first before the party's EEC liaison committee, Mr Callaghan said he had made inaccurate statements and wrong conclusions.

But both the home party committee and the international committee approved the document, with some minor amendments, at Mr Callaghan's request, and it is now on before a committee of EEC members who are opposed to the EEC a clear majority.

# Women still lack financial freedom, group complains

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Fundamental changes in taxation and social security legislation are demanded today by the Women's Liberation Campaign for Legal and Financial Independence. A pamphlet says those laws are not covered by the Sex Discrimination Bill and deprive women of control over their financial affairs.

For example, married women's tax form and tax rebate are sent to her husband. The social security laws insist that the man must claim any benefits on behalf of a couple and their children, and that a woman who is the family's only breadwinner cannot claim family income supplement.

Other examples given cover national insurance and pensions, student grants, maintenance, housing and the situation of battered women. In each, the pamphlet says, the web of state

# Council launches half-rent, half-mortgage house plan

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, has agreed in principle, it was stated yesterday, to Birmingham's radical "half-and-half" mortgage scheme first proposed in October, 1973.

The scheme, he said, was "an important step forward to provide a greater variety in forms of tenure". Its progress is being closely followed by other local authorities in Britain because it will provide owner-occupation at low cost to people who could not have contemplated house purchase on full mortgage.

In essence, an applicant will buy half the equity of a house on a mortgage from Birmingham council at the current rate of 11 per cent interest and at the same time will pay half the reasonable rent of the house. At any time an occupier can buy the freehold to make ownership complete.

A typical example would be: On an £11,000 house an applicant taking out an annuity mortgage from the city would repay £105.44 a month, which, with tax relief, would be reduced to £70.15. Under the half-and-half scheme, however, he would pay on a 30-year mortgage £52.72 a month, which, with tax relief, would be reduced to £35.08. That figure added to half the reasonable rent of £14.08 would mean a repayment of £49.16 a month.

Birmingham would initially make 139 new houses available under the scheme in the suburb of Kings Norton, to be followed by another 500 houses in various parts of the city. There are 22,000 people on Birmingham's housing waiting list. The scheme is believed to be the first of its type in the world.

# Payroll tax plan to replace rates

A county payroll tax may be the only viable alternative to the rating system, the National Council of Social Services suggests in evidence to the Layfield committee of inquiry into local government finance.

Surveying tax, it says, could fall on employers and workers in the local government district, leaving those without earnings free of the tax. The few non-earners who were not poor could be taxed separately through national taxation.

# Rare ducks hatched

A pair of Australian Shoveler ducks have hatched six ducklings at the Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

# Continent becoming an attraction to emigrants

By a Staff Reporter

The EEC countries are becoming attractive to emigrants from Britain according to figures issued by the Registrar General today. Returns for the period between mid-1973 and mid-1974 show that 20,000 emigrants from England and Wales went to Europe in that period. The figure is higher than the number of emigrants to either Canada or South Africa, and marks an almost annual rise since the period of mid-1970 to mid-1971. At that point the figure was 15,000. Between mid-1972 and mid-1973 the figure dropped to 12,000, and so the latest figures show an increase of roughly two thirds.

The EEC shares with Australia the top place for attracting emigrants in the professional and managerial grade. The Community and Australia each took more than 7,000 of those qualified people.

In general the statistics show that emigration has been outstripping immigration. In the period of mid-1973 to mid-1974 the net loss was 65,000 people, which is the largest net loss since the returns covering 1970-71.

The returns for 1972 to 1973 showed an intake of 4,000 people over emigration figures, and so the latest statistics show a swing round of 69,000.

As for the most popular destinations for emigration, with 45,000 people, next comes New Zealand with 26,000, and then the EEC countries.

# Businessmen's plan for Netherlands poll seen as challenge to government view

By George Clark Political Correspondent

The Netherlands British Chamber of Commerce is to hold its own EEC referendum. The plan, announced yesterday at a Commons press conference must be seen as an attempt to influence today's Cabinet discussion of the request by pro-European MPs for British passport holders with a right of abode in the United Kingdom to be given a vote in the EEC referendum.

Mr H. N. Scheep, director of the chamber, which has offices in Manchester and The Hague, said that although the Government had decided that Britons living abroad, apart from military personnel, would not be entitled to vote, the EEC issue was of particular importance to Britons living in the other EEC countries.

"Moreover, they have more personal experience of the problems and possibilities of membership of the EEC than people in Britain." Therefore his organization had decided to take its own poll, the question was exactly the same as that to be put in the United Kingdom referendum.

Mr Scheep said the closing date would be May 26, and the result would be declared a week before the United Kingdom referendum. The referendum would be carried out under the control of Notaris-kantoor Kooys, official solicitors in Rotterdam. He continued:

# Miner tells of inspecting union's books

From Our Correspondent Shrewsbury

Mr David Bentley, aged 56, a minor for 30 years, who twice took the National Union of Mineworkers before an industrial court because he said he was refused access to its books, told Shrewsbury industrial tribunal yesterday: "Having finally seen the books I can understand why they were so alarmed and tried to stop me seeing them."

Mr Bentley, of Littlecliffe Road, Ponton, Stoke-on-Trent, who estimates that his 12-month battle to examine the books has cost him £150 in legal and travelling expenses, said his inspection of area and national accounts showed generous allowances for officials and low-interest home loans.

The tribunal ruled that the NUM had complied with its rules and had allowed him access to the books. It rejected his application for costs.

# Tube guard to face inquiry

Mr Robert Harris, aged 18, guard of the London Tube train that crashed at Moorgate, on February 28, is to face a disciplinary inquiry, London Transport said yesterday. The action follows his being fined £5, with four others, by Tottenham magistrates on Friday, for stealing vegetables a week after the crash.

Disciplinary hearings usually follow convictions of London Transport employees. The National Union of Railwaymen said yesterday it would represent Mr Harris.

# Detention proposal to prevent violence

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh

The Scottish Council on Crime, set up by the Government three years ago under the chairmanship of Lord Hunter, a High Court judge, yesterday suggested consideration of a new kind of institution for the detention of violence-prone persons.

Those detained in such an institution would be people who were held by the High Court to be dangerously violent persons and in whose case the risk, though not necessarily the certainty, of future serious violence was so high that their detention was justified for the protection of others.

Such a new form of court disposal would be entitled a "public protection order". The detention would be for an indefinite period, reviewed in such case periodically.

That is one of several measures put forward in a memorandum on crime and the prevention of crime, published by the council.

Lord Hunter said at a news conference in Edinburgh that the institution for violent-prone persons would be for a very small number of offenders. Perhaps only a hundred people in Scotland would be potential candidates, he said. They would be persons who could not be dealt with at present under the Mental Health Act.

Such a procedure would have safeguards: a public protection order would be made only on the application of the Lord Advocate, and by the High Court; the court would have to be satisfied that there was a risk of further violence; past acts of violence must be proved; and evidence must be given by at least two psychiatrists, a clinical psychologist, and a suitably experienced social worker.

On preventing acts of violence, the council suggests that there is scope for reducing the availability of offensive weapons, and proposes that the police should be given power to

# Killers sentenced

Donald James Macdonald, aged 27, and Robert Peter Martin, aged 20, unemployed labourers, both of King's Road, Erdington, were sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment for stabbing to death Mr John William Taylor, aged 65, at his home in Stratford Road, Warwick, last November.







## OVERSEAS

## Amnesty meeting gets inside view of Soviet psychiatrists' dilemma

From Our Correspondent  
Geneva, April 21

An inside view of the situation of psychiatrists in Soviet institutions to which political dissidents are consigned for compulsory treatment has been given here by Dr. Maria Volkovskaya, who worked at one such establishment in Lenin-grad.

"Most honest Soviet psychiatrists use passive resistance, try to avoid prescribing drugs and have the patient liberated as soon as possible—but under KGB supervision they have very little real control over the treatment administered", she stated over the weekend.

Dr. Volkovskaya had worked in a psychiatric institution where her husband, Viktor Fainberg, spent five years as a patient. He was allowed to emigrate to Israel last summer after the time of President Nixon's last visit to Moscow in the interest of détente, and she was permitted to leave Russia a few days ago.

Both took part at the weekend conference in Geneva organized by Amnesty International, the London-based humanitarian organization, which decided to form an international body to combat the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.

According to the Fainbergs and Mr. Viktor Nekrasov, a Stalin prize-winning author, certainly several hundred, probably several thousand, dissidents are at present incarcerated for "treatment" in different parts of the Soviet Union.

Dr. Volkovskaya described the conference as "a healthy development" because "people listen to the BBC in Russia and they will hear about it. It will be talked about. A few years ago there were fewer people in the clinics because of an international campaign".

A customary verdict on a person regarded by the KGB as socially dangerous was "creeping schizophrenia". Mind-numbing drugs, such as haloperidol, were used, also large doses of insulin.

There were, of course, doctors who could not understand that "there are men ready to sacrifice their liberty for abstract spiritual values which they, the doctors, do not have", she stated.

For the conference, Amnesty released an English translation of *A Manual of Psychiatry for Political Dissidents*, compiled last year by Mr. Vladimir Bukovsky and Dr. Semyon Gluzman, a psychiatrist. They are both prisoners in the Perm labour camp.

It was smuggled out of the camp for reproduction in Moscow's underground samizdat

press, and a copy reached the West in February.

"Dissidents, as a rule, have enough legal grounding so as not to make mistakes during their investigation and trial," the introduction says. "But when confronted by a qualified psychiatrist with a directive from above to have them declared non-accountable, they have found themselves abominably powerless."

"All this has, inevitably, engendered renewed fear and dismay in dissident circles and is the reason for cases of unexpected 'repentance' and renunciation which have occurred in recent months."

"Forensic psychiatry has thus revived the fear of persecution, which a knowledge of the law and skill in applying it had previously dispelled," the manual states.

Moscow, April 21.—Mr. Mikola Rudenko, a member of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International has been charged with slandering the Soviet state according to Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist.

Mr. Rudenko, a science fiction writer, was arrested in Kiev on Friday in what dissidents said was a concerted move against the Soviet branch of the organization. On the same day, Mr. Viktor Nekrasov, the secretary of the group, was also arrested and the KGB, the Soviet secret police, searched homes of two other members.

Dr. Sakharov said police released Mr. Rudenko yesterday, but secured from him a written undertaking that he would wait in the Ukrainian capital for further investigations.

Mr. Rudenko, who is a member of the official Soviet Writers' Union and a former member of the KGB, was charged with slandering the Soviet state and social system.

According to Dr. Sakharov, the KGB told Mr. Rudenko that his conduct, which Amnesty International has charged, was "spreading of deliberately false fabrications defaming the Soviet state and social system".

Mr. Tverdokhlebov was taken to the Lefortovo prison in Moscow and officials told the physicist's mother that the formal charge would be made known to her later.—UPI



The Prince of Wales samples maple candy while visiting a sugar camp near Ottawa yesterday. He is on an 11-day tour of Canada.

## Broadway award for British play

From Peter Stafford  
New York, April 21

Peter Shaffer's play *Equus*, in which a boy is obsessed by horses, won a Broadway award last night as the year's best play. A second award went to John Dexter as the year's best director.

The awards are known as "Tonys", short for Antoinette Perry Award, and are the best known of those given on Broadway. They reflect the invasion of Broadway by British plays.

The award for best actor went jointly to John Kani and Winston Ntshona, two South African actors, for their acting in *Shogun*. *Equus* is a play performed in London before coming to New York. The play deals with the plight of black South Africans.

A black musical version of *The Wizard of Oz*, called *The Wiz*, came away with seven awards.

Miss Ellen Burstyn won the best actress award for her part in *Same Time, Next Year*. Miss Angela Lansbury won the award for best actress in a musical for her performance in *Gypsy*.

## In brief

## Marcos gesture to Muslims

Manila, April 21.—President Marcos of the Philippines today transferred authority in Muslim areas exclusively to Muslims, both in the government and private sectors, in another attempt to end the southern Muslim insurgency.

In a meeting with representatives of 27 Muslim rebel groups he also ordered the reorganization of the national Government to provide for the creation of two Muslim regions in the south.

## Tremor hits Japan

Tokyo, April 21.—The strongest earthquake registered in Japan since the end of the Second World War—rocked the southern main islands of Kyushu and Shikoku today, causing extensive damage to property and disrupting rail and road traffic.

## Camels for Arabia

Canberra, April 21.—Australia has chosen an official gift to present to the new ruler of Saudi Arabia—four camels for Arabia's deserts. King Khalid has expressed interest in the camels of the parched Northern Territory.

## Visitor to Prague

Prague, April 21.—Mr. Knud Boerge Andersen, the Danish Foreign Minister, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of his Czechoslovak opposite number, Mr. Bohuslav Choupek.

## Whisky taking charge

Burgos, April 21.—Police have arrested three men who allegedly planned to use Scotch whisky made out of a local brandy, in Northern Spain, a police spokesman said today.—Agence France Presse.

## President Tito's sciatica

Belgrade, April 21.—Sciatica pains have caused President Tito to rest during the past two weeks, but the trouble is not over, an official spokesman said today.

## First Russia visit

Port of Spain, April 21.—Dr. Eric Williams, the Premier of Trinidad and Tobago, will make his first official visit to Russia this year and will also go to Romania.

## Nyerere visit

Ducharest, April 21.—President Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in Bucharest today to pay a visit to Romania's President Ceausescu in March 1972.

## Motorcycles recalled

Tokyo, April 21.—Honda Motor Company is recalling 183,000 motorcycles, including some sold in Britain, for repair of defective chain chains.

## Safety belts in Spain

Madrid, April 21.—The use of seat belts by car drivers is being urged by the Spanish Government, which has made it compulsory for passengers to wear seat belts throughout Spain from midnight tonight.

## Ceremonial trip

Cairo, April 21.—President Sadat will lead dignitaries on board an Egyptian destroyer through the Suez Canal to mark the reopening ceremony on June 5.

## SPORT

## Football

## FA say England can play in Belfast

By Norman Fox

England will play in Belfast for the first time in four years when they meet Northern Ireland in the home international championship at Windsor Park on May 17. Ted Croker, the Football Association's secretary, announced the decision yesterday.

The Football Association's decision was deferred last week for further consultations with clubs and other interested parties. Mr. Croker said: "We wanted to give ourselves as long as possible to see how the situation was developing. The Northern Ireland Office has given us details of the security precautions which would be taken. In many ways it is a police job as at normal matches. Now that the decision has been made it is just another match as far as we are concerned. The Rugby Union will have one of its Saturday morning matches as they would for a normal match in Belfast."

Mr. Croker added: "We could change our minds right up to the last day, but we feel that there seems to be a return to normal and if by playing in Belfast we can help the situation then we should go. What we are seeking is a match which is played without trouble. They were also influenced by a Welsh decision to play in Northern Ireland last month and by Government recommendations.

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## Burning ambitions glow at Campo Nuevo

From Geoffrey Green  
Football Correspondent

Barcelona, April 21.—Leeds United arrive here tomorrow for the second leg of their European Cup semi-final round against Barcelona at the giant Campo Nuevo stadium on Wednesday. There are few outside Yorkshire now prepared to envisage Leeds' happy Continental hunting ground was the old Cites Field's competition, now known as the UEFA Cup, which they won in 1955, 1956 and 1957 with a losing final in 1962.

Once also in the European Cup final of 1961, when Benfica beat them 2-1 in Bern, Barcelona's burning ambition—again Leeds—is to win this prestigious prize, if only to lift their heads a little above the crowd.

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## Mr Ford upset by press leak

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, April 21

Great embarrassment to the President, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and perhaps to national security has been caused by an alleged betrayal of a confidence by *The New York Times*.

President Ford, like all presidents, is usually sparing of his time, but a journal of that importance merits special attention. Selected editorial staff and other members of *The New York Times* were therefore given the privilege of luncheon with the President a few weeks ago.

Such lunches are fairly frequent in Washington and New York and are always intended to provide journalists with

"deep background" which means that the reporter present may ever refer to the occasion, let alone attribute anything that might be said to the guest of honour.

The topic of the hour was the CIA and a secret report on illegal economic espionage which it may have carried out in the past. The CIA director, Mr. William Colby, had submitted the report to the President.

Mr. Ford talked about it at the lunch and mentioned, in passing, a very sensational detail which Mr. Colby had told him but which was not in the report itself. He said that there were a number of occasions in the past when the CIA had considered assassinating foreign leaders whose continued existence was thought to be against American interests.

The *New York Times* was, of course, fascinated by this information and also frustrated as it was specifically not allowed to mention it, even when it was found around the prohibition is the source of all the dismay.

One of those who attended the lunch told a television reporter, Daniel Schorr, of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) that it was "non-attributable" but "usable" and Mr. Schorr promptly broadcast the story. *The New York Times* then felt it was at liberty to publish the information.

Mr. Ford thinks he has been deceived and betrayed and many others are perturbed by the turn of events.

## Police torture alleged in Australia

From Our Correspondent  
Melbourne, April 21

An inquiry into allegations of corruption in the Victoria police force opened in Melbourne today. Mr. C. W. Villeneuve-Smith, counsel assisting the inquiry said that the first matter of specific reference would relate to Peter John Lawless, who was sentenced to death for murder on June 13, 1973. Mr. Lawless, a prisoner at Pentridge jail, was present in court and would be called as a witness. He alleged, counsel said, that some members of the police force had conspired to have him released on bail against him to bring about his conviction. Statements by prisoners, at Pentridge would be heard on the subject.

Mr. Villeneuve-Smith said that another man alleged that a senior police sergeant at a suburban station had put butters on his ears and nipples and tried to lift him up off the floor by them.

The constitutional amendment needs a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament. But the ruling Congress Party of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is expected to have little difficulty in getting it through with the massive majority it holds. Most opposition parties have pledged support.

The two Houses last year approved legislation that made the kingdom, which borders Chinese-ruled Tibet, an associate state of India. It had been a protectorate, with the

Chief Minister, who will be responsible for the day-to-day administration in Sikkim under the new set up, has indicated that he would like the Chogyal to leave the country.

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## Sentences cut in memory of Chiang Kai-shek

Taipei, April 21.—Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo, son of the late President Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan, has ordered the sentences of all prisoners to be reduced, the Ministry of Justice announced today.

The measure is expected to be put into effect within the next month and will be the first time political prisoners have had their sentences reduced.

The exact terms of today's reductions were not known.—UPI

## Bill to make Sikkim an Indian state

Delhi, April 21.—The Government today introduced a Bill in Parliament to make the former Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim the twenty-second state of India.

The move comes only 10 days after the Sikkim Assembly called for the total merger of the state with India, with no role for the Chogyal, its ruler.

The merger call was overwhelmingly approved in a snap referendum in Sikkim last Monday.

Today's Bill made no mention of the Chogyal, Palden Thondup Namgyal. He is expected to be superseded by a state governor to be appointed by the Indian Government.







## House of Commons

less the matter could be cleared more satisfactorily.

MR TEBBIT (Widham p. Chingford, C) said he supported Mr Ridley's suggestion that the Speaker should rule out of all supplementary questions those matters in order that there should be no confusion.

The Prime Minister had said ministers would state the Government's position. On several occasions today the Secretary of State for Industry had refused to state the Government's position on a number of matters.

It would be much better said if you rule out of order whole of this matter until Mr. follows the example of his honourable friend and gets his sacked.

MR BAKER (City of Westminster, St Marylebone, 2) said his supplementary question. Mr Benn had declared to answer. Later in his replies to other supplementary questions, Mr. Benn had stated that he had a split per-

## End of road tax would put 16p on petrol

**MR HEALEY**, Chancellor of Exchequer (Leeds, East, Lab.), the money was available both to side firms and in the banking system for firms which wanted to invest. He hoped MPs would find that the time to invest was not that the products of investment would be available when the demand for those products was at its height, as it would be in two or three years' time.

It was the duty of all MPs to ensure that the social contract worked more successfully in the future, because there was no alternative.

The Opposition's policies would involve an enormous increase in the size of the public sector.

unemployment. this year we  
there was no chance what ever  
being mopped up by increase  
external demand.

Raising VAT on luxury goods  
25 per cent was better than  
increasing VAT to 10 per cent  
children's clothes, furniture,  
kitchen utensils.

I judged it better (he said)  
increase the vehicle excise  
this year than to increase the  
of petrol by 6p.

is a case for total abolition of duty which I considered carefully. That would have meant a 16p increase on a gallon.

more than they would be paid. To increase the price of petrol further now would have hit the bigger cars when Britain was producing enough small cars. It would have led to a flood of Daimers and Renaults into the country at a time when there was serious unemployment in the motor car industry.

outrageous that the same should be paid by an owner Mtn and an owner of a Royce.

The whole of the Conservancy policy was based on the notion that they should have bigger cuts in the public borrowing requirement than cuts in public expenditure there was not a hint from

Should they be in defence the Opposition had attacked Government's defence cuts housing, when Sir K. Joseph fought the whole of the last year on the basis of an extra

to carry out the promise by Thatcher of 9.5 per cent wages? (Labour cheers.)

Was he saying they should pensions when the Opposition promised six-monthly uprat? What about the tax credit which would have added £2 on the public sector borrowing requirement. (Renewed cheers.)

The House and the count

said) are getting a little of these portentous sermons, carefully avoid any hint of action should follow should a be unwise enough to take Joseph's advice. (1 laughter.)

Nobody with such a set words as Sir K. Joseph was often misunderstood. He was paid to wage that over the weeks every newspaper from *News of the World* to *Yach Journal* would be flooded articles by him explaining what had meant to say this and had failed to get across again. (Loud laughter.)

this crusade he was seen by as a Moses who would save country in 12 short months turned into a Malvolio. His was bankrupt and Sir R. knew that the only hope of country was the Budget.

The main motion on which Budget debate took place was carried by 286 votes to 11—Government majority 275.

The motion imposing the rate of value added tax was by 283 votes to 210—Government majority, 13.

The motion to  
excise duty was carried  
votes to 267—Govt  
majority. 20.  
Other Budget resolutions  
agreed to.



## Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

## New York tebook

from the West Coast and is politically called a fashion ideal (the costume for the pace series, 1959) not even in this news market, as fashion.

Rudi Gernreich, Mr. such was the man who in the sixties sought to sh the face of La Diff by producing topless suits. His disregard of niples of anatomy is still at, vide his new bathing also available as an item, which is called the

consists of a triangular eze on the front, with a onal bathing suit top on for resorts too drab nence half-nude girls beach, and a narrow of material which is the legs and the but, le for both men and manufactured by the putable firms, but so far a concerned an area for rbara Castle to consider une to the demands of of the sexes.

arly, Mr Gernreich was York to show a skinny at black Ban-Lon tube each culminating in an uni constriction of some and the neck, round the The jewelry is by her de Biker, in a silm acrylic coated skirt that not cut into you. The are perfect if you have a perfect figure to

the dress which thing for you and you for it, concludes a dinner which includes food I have ever a private house, the of the guests were sey shifts which must be, more than, a of half the courses. I think this is too rice to pay for. On hand, the one woman essed from the French course said that her dress (gray diffon in ruffles) was divinely ble, she did not think clothes made one feel. pondered this state- cause it contains a vital our modern fashion; pampers the client sion is totally de-

America's bicentennial if you forget it only if leaf and blind. Fashion the start of the War of fence, since Paul vas a silversmith. The y will forget his line- ing as he remarked prut the course of his

journey will not be precisely the same since the gallop is now covered for a distance by a main highway with roaring trucks and skiddy tarmac which are far more dangerous than the British troops were 200 years ago. The Fashion Group's contribution to the junketage was a parade of style from across the years, thought to be very interesting because it reflects the changing attitudes of society.

President Ford has called for a return to early American virtues; whether he will ever call for a return to all-American man-made fashions is another point. There are a lot of vintage showrooms on Seventh Avenue, which is the heart of what is optimistically called the Fashion Capital of the World, but an experienced observer such as Mr. Andrew Goodman, of Bergdorf Goodman, thinks that there will never be a government imposed stop on fashion coming in, though there may be a spontaneous internal move to buy American.

The most extraordinary thing coming from Europe is not so much the volume of imported clothes in the stores, which can be accounted for by the desire for exclusivity and the hot competition on price retailing, but the simplicity of the styles. Ex-fashion editor Cathy de Montemole was in New York with her partners from Florence to show the neatest though the most obvious acrylic jersey basic wardrobe in the form of pocketed dirndles, soft shirt tops with batwing sleeves and skirts with a matching scarf.

Since one has to multiply imported costs now by three, one would think that such simplicity would never sell. The secret lies still in the authority of European taste. American fashion's great strength, says Mr. Bob Riley, director of the fashion laboratory (a research department) of the Fashion Institute of Technology, is as a producer, not of the \$300 dress but of the \$30 dress "with an eighth of an inch tolerance on the seams". Such dresses are predicated on numbers and to put bulk you need authority, a strong line, a peg to put your confidence on. Just now, few American manufacturers have this, for simplicity is the hardest thing of all to copy.

Simplicity is moving into store-decor, too. The new Bergdorf Goodman shop out at White Plains is a sleek, modern, a prosperous New York community, is open-air in feeling, clean, bright, and mercifully easy to tour. Gone are the rococo splendours of the mother store on Fifth Avenue; all is blonde marble and pale wood. With modernized though it is, it still does not meet my shopping ideal, which requires

that every single pair of trousers be in one department, every shirt near by, every evening dress on one rail—in other words, division on a strictly garment-type basis. The managing director of one of our most complex shops, Mr. Robert Mideley of Harrods, was due at White Plains the day after me (his chain which owns Bergdorf's has a stake in Harrods) and he may gain some ideas on simplifying his Knightsbridge acres.

Another immortal for my fashion experience, Claire McCordell, doyenne native American designer of the early forties, is among the five great nationals celebrated in a show by the Fashion Institute of Technology on May 5. The event is to raise funds for the institute's scholarships which back students who otherwise could not come to the school. Examples of Noelle I have seen before, likewise Trigre, Mainbocher, and even some Adrian, but McCordell clothes, taken in the hand, tried on the body, are a revelation. So simple, so brilliant in just the way of using a piece of cloth. Instead of aping the thirties, why does some bright manufacturer not grab a new hold on her diaper bathing suit, her apron pop-over, her raze-tail tied shirt dresses, her fabulous front fastening bias cut cottons? St Laurent has just done her 1939 chemise, whether he knew it or not.

The fashion exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum is of glamorous Hollywood clothes. Aching romantic they are, too, with Scarlett O'Hara's curlicues swagged gamely into seductive gowns; lots of surprisingly naked beaded numbers for heroines such as Marta Hari and Delilah; wistful laces by Helen Rose for Grace Kelly in *The Snow* (she also made the royal wedding dress); and Jean Louis's strapless vamp dress for Rita Hayworth in *Gilda*. My favourites are the Adrian clothes for *Marlene*, so lovely that they wiped out my irritation with the catalogue which, among many missing trifles, describes Howard Greer as having been a sketcher "for the courtesier Madame Lucile and for Lady Duff Gordon". As also readers of this page know, Lucile was Lady Duff Gordon, but never mind. Among a sludge of depressing colours and clothes predicted for next autumn in real life, the make believe costumes of the exhibition remind one of the true art of dressing, *Art de plaire*, that subtle thing French women understand so well, and which for both Britons and Americans seems to get fouled up in the idea that feminism and femininity are mutually exclusive in dress. Luckily, there is always Valentino.



Two outfits designed by John Bates from his Spring and Summer Collection.

Left: Navy silk dress with a garden print of tiny flowers. Elasticated at the waist and tied at the neck with a bow. Worn under a navy coat of "nun's veiling", and lined with silk. It has a circular skirt falling from the waistband, and the sleeves gently gather into a cuff. Only available in the above colour, and may be bought separately. Sizes 10-14. Dress style 12, £145; coat £185.

Above: Navy and white silk chevron print coat with dolman sleeves and tied with a fringed belt. Worn perfectly over the same print blouse, elasticated at the waist, with a peplum, and a full skirt of navy "nun's veiling" gathered into the waist. Only available in the above colour, and sold only as a three-piece. Sizes 10-14, £350. Both outfits are available from: Harrods International Room; Selfridges Design Room; Chic of Hampstead and Mount Street, London, W.1. Photographs by Peter Akehurst.

port April 21 1975

Court of Appeal

## ct construction of Act saves farmer's tenancy

Bishop and another v. Lord Denning, Master of the High Court, and Lord Justice Browne and Lord Justice Goff. The case concerned a 243-acre farm in Devon. Mr. Pickard and his family had lived there for years. He used to own it himself, but in 1965 he sold it to Mr. John Henry Arkwright for £50,000 on terms that Mr. Arkwright was to let him have an agricultural tenancy and would not increase the rent for 10 years. The rent was £2,120 a year payable half-yearly on March 25 and September 29. Every half-year the landlord's agent, Drew, Gibbins & Pearce, served a notice to pay £1,060 within two months. In 1970 Mr. Arkwright transferred the ownership of the farm to Mr. Bishop, a solicitor, and Mr. Cotton, a chartered accountant. They were trustees of a discretionary settlement, presumably in favour of members of Mr. Arkwright's family. No notice of the transfer was given to Mr. Pickard and he knew nothing of it. Even after the transfer the agents

made demands for rent in the old form. At the top of the form were the words in small print in a box: "This notice is to be regarded as a notice within the provisions of section 24(2)(d) of the Agricultural Holdings Act 1948." and the printed name and address of Drew, Gibbins & Pearce. Opposite that were Mr. Pickard's name and address in writing and the date September 29, 1970. A Friday. Then, came the printed words: "Dear Sir or Madam, We hereby give you notice to require you to pay within two months from the service of this notice the rent due to us in writing 'Mr. J. L. H. Arkwright'." "one half year's rent due to us on September 29, 1970, £1,060.10s." and then in print: "Yours faithfully, Drew, Gibbins & Pearce."

The notice was sent by ordinary post on the day the rent fell due and Mr. Pickard received it at the latest on October 2. The two months would be up on Saturday, December 2. On Monday, November 27, still with five days in hand, Mr. Pickard drew a cheque for £1,060 made out in favour of Drews, and posted it to them on the Wednesday. Though they sent him a cheque in prepaid form "for rent due to Mr. Arkwright", all they did was to put the cheque into their bank as Exchequer. It reached Mr. Pickard's bank at Bideford on Friday, December 1—very near the deadline date, December 2. Then there occurred a misunderstanding. Mr. Pickard said that he had arranged with his bank to meet the cheque when it was presented. But the bank did not recognize it as a cheque for rent; there was not at that moment enough in his account to cover it, and his bank would not meet it. They telephoned Mr. Pickard.

He was so upset about it that on the Monday morning he was outside his bank waiting for it to open. He put everything right by the bank manager telephoned the Exeter bank to say that the cheque had been paid. But the Exeter bank did not return the cheque to him; instead they handed it to Drews. Thereupon Drews said that the rent had not been paid within the two months and Mr. Pickard must go. On December 14 he was given notice to quit through London solicitors.

The matter went to arbitration and then to the county court. The judge found that the notice to pay rent was good under the statute and as no relief was available to Mr. Pickard under the Act, he must go. He now appealed.

The main point concerned section 24(2)(d), which said that the provisions protecting a tenancy "shall not apply where . . . (d) at the date of the giving of the notice to quit the tenant had failed to comply with a notice in writing served on him by the landlord requiring him within two months from the service due in respect of the agricultural holding to which the notice to quit relates . . . in section 24(1) as 'any person for the time being entitled to receive the rents and profits of any land'."

Those words meant that the notice had to be served on Mr. Pickard by the landlords—Mr. Bishop and Mr. Cotton—requiring him within two months to pay the rent. Mr. Pickard said that the notice on his notice did not comply with section 24(2)(d) because it required payment to the previous owner, Mr. Arkwright, and that it was as if Drews said at the

bottom "on behalf of Mr. Arkwright".

That was the crucial point. Was the notice good or bad because the landlord's name was given as Arkwright when in truth the landlords were then the trustees? In his Lordship's view where a provision enabled landlords to forfeit a tenant's interest and security of tenure, notice having to be given to such a result must be strictly construed. Equity had always leaned against forfeiture. The landlord was not entitled to avail himself of such notices unless he complied in every respect with the requirements of the statute. So the form in regard to rent had to be strictly construed as the court held in *Magdalen College, Oxford v. Heritage* (1974) 1 W.L.R. 1015, where a notice to pay rent under section 24(2)(d) was held to be bad because it did not mention the "two months".

On that strict approach, as a matter of principle, the notice had not been served by the landlord "or on his behalf. On its face Drews required the rent due to Mr. Arkwright, not to the trustees. Giving the notice on behalf of Mr. Arkwright, serving it on his behalf, and that was bad. It made no difference that the trustees were only trustees under a discretionary settlement.

A suggestion had been made in *Stanton v. Brown* (1973) 1 W.L.R. 459 that in some circumstances there might be some residual equity to relieve the tenant. The landlord's view had been against it so his Lordship would not press it now but would put his decision on the point that the notice did not sufficiently comply with the statute. The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE said that he reluctantly differed on the vital point as to the notice. The words "served . . . by the landlord" in section 24(2)(d) must be read as "by or on behalf of the landlord". The arbitrator had found that Drews were authorized by the landlords—the trustees—to give the notice; so it was in fact served on behalf of the landlords and therefore by them.

No doubt Mr. Pickard thought Mr. Arkwright was still his landlord in September, 1972; the arbitrator had found that the notice to pay rent was in the same form as it had been from the beginning of the tenancy. But on the notice and the arbitrator's findings, if Mr. Pickard had paid the rent within the two months to Drews he would have got a good discharge in respect of the reversion from Mr. Arkwright to the trustees. His Lordship could not see that the mistake in the notice had caused Mr. Pickard any prejudice whatever. It was a good notice. His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK, concurring in allowing the appeal, thought that on a natural construction the notice served on Mr. Pickard plainly required payment of £1,060 rent to Drews as agents for Mr. Arkwright. It was impossible to construe the notice as requiring payment to anyone else.

The notice to pay was made by section 24 of the foundation of forfeiture in the case of an agricultural tenancy; and as was generally recognized, it was important in connection with forfeiture that the requirements of a statute or lease should be strictly complied with.

Leave to appeal was refused. Solicitors: Croxall, Wyatt & Co, South Molton; Fry, Smith & Co.

## e divorced 29 years £11,000 from estate

deceased) Justice Rees wife now aged 75 who husband 29 years ago ver received any financial from him was the Family Division, in his residual estate of section 26(2) of the Causes Act, 1965. The band, who died in 35, had left by his will y estate to two woman qual parts. as Wilmore for the n Mr David Lowe for R and the two benefi-

DSBPH said that the applied for provision state of her deceased band. Her application y by his executor and duty beneficiaries. re married in 1934. In are both on war served to be back down. In and son in 1946 the rted a divorce on the husband's desir-

business in resisting any efforts made by her to obtain money from him overcame her gentle and pliant nature so that she did not exert the pressure other wives might have done. The deceased had been able to amass capital partly because he had not been compelled to support his former wife.

Since 1942 the wife had resided with her sister and brother-in-law, who were now both in their eighties. She had retired at 60, and was now on her state retirement pension of £10 a week with capital resources of £150. Her position was precarious.

Both beneficiaries were unmarried and young. Whether had any legal claim on the estate as a relative or dependant, and neither was in real need of financial aid. His Lordship adopted the approach of Lord Simon of Glaisdale in *In re Shumlam*, deceased (1973) Fam 11. The marriage had lasted long enough to have justified an enforceable claim for financial provision. The breakdown of the marriage did have a considerable effect on her future as she was 45 at the time of the divorce.

The beneficiaries had afforded the deceased considerable support during his last years and their claims to his bounty were substantial, even though neither was in need of money. The judge recommended £14,000, but his Lordship considered it was too much as she was now 75. Justice would be done if the wife received £11,000. Solicitors: Mogan, Campbell; Premice Kirkwood & Co; Lawrence-Jones & Co.



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For further information write to Spode Limited, (Dept. T3) Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.



# PARLIAMENT, April 22

## Complaint at

House of Commons  
MR BAKER (City of Westminster) (St Marylebone, C) asked the Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce whether he requires an experienced Executive

MR BAKER—The Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce is not in the House of Commons at the moment. I am sorry to hear that the Executive is not in the House of Commons at the moment. I am sorry to hear that the Executive is not in the House of Commons at the moment.

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### PUBLIC NOTICES

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It is hereby notified that the U.M. Land Registry is now open for business. The office is located at 100, Strand, London, W.C.2. The office hours are from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on weekdays.

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### Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 26

#### SECRETARIAL

#### CLERK/TYPIST?

A JOB TO GET YOUR TEETH INTO  
Small, friendly University office dealing with all aspects of postgraduate Dental Education requires a clerk/typist, the general work of the office. Short-hand and not necessary but audio typing would be an advantage. The appointment will be for one year initially with the possibility of a permanent appointment. The full-time starting salary is likely to be in the region of £2,000 p.a., including London allowance. A permanent appointment is made. Four weeks' annual holiday with up to 13 days public holidays and associated days. Application to the Secretary (Ref. AWD), British Postgraduate Medical Federation, 33 Millman Street, London WC1N 3EJ, or telephone 821 6222, Ext. 14.

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Salary between £2,362-£3,262 p.a.  
Responsible and demanding but interesting and important post as personal assistant to the Senior Administrative Officer of the School.  
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EVERY WEDNESDAY  
For those really top appointments—that is with salaries over £2,600 p.a.—La Creme de la Creme is the ONLY place to advertise.  
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6 weeks hold. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

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Small friendly office of Property Company in N. London. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

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£2,000 NEG.  
The branch manager of a well-known Estate Agent is looking for a bright young Secretary age 19+, with reasonable speeds to assist him in his Regent Park office. Flattery and client contact both on the phone and in person as well as the opportunity to get out and about visiting London properties.

Make this an extra special opportunity and phone BARBARA MACDONALD on 01-387 8421. ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS

### THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT SECRETARY TO PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

We require an adaptable and resourceful secretary capable of dealing with the busy day-to-day activities of our Public Relations Office. The work involves contact with all news media and would require occasional attendance at press conferences. The job provides a good grounding for those interested in entering the Public Relations world. Good speeds essential.

Age group 20s or early 30s. Salary £2,100 to £2,200 including London Allowance, lunch vouchers of 25p per day. Locality: One minute Holborn Tube Station. Please telephone Mrs Sweet on 01-405 3456 for appointment.

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Our Marketing Director needs a capable right-hand. Someone with initiative, self-motivation, the ability to communicate and enthusiasm to get on with the job.

She will, of course, have secretarial skills. In return you will get a good salary and work in very pleasant offices amongst a crowd of happy, able people.

For an immediate interview ring Chris Dean, on 01-836 1702.

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Small company, near Vauxhall, is looking for a first class secretary. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

### ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY North London

We are a rapidly expanding company in the field of property management. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

### SECRETARY—U.S. BANK

Moorgate to £2,000. One of the leading American banks seeks a secretary to work in its London office. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

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Tremendous opportunity to work at executive level in the field of property management. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

### DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

COUPLE REQUIRED: Chauffeur/Handyman/Housekeeper. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

### NANNY FOR MONTREAL

Trained and experienced Nanny for Montreal. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

### START TODAY!

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### MOTHER'S HELP/HANDYMAN

to help with housework. The post involves a lot of interesting and important work. The salary is £2,600 p.a. plus London allowance. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-278 5161.

### Appointments Vacant

James Cook University of North Queensland LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS STUDIES

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applicants should have a degree in Business Studies. The salary scale is as follows: Lecturer: \$15,450-\$21,750; Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of North Queensland, St. Leonards, New South Wales 1585.

### LECTURER IN COMMERCE (COMMERCIAL LAW)

Honorary duties and other responsibilities. The salary scale is as follows: Lecturer: \$15,450-\$21,750; Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of North Queensland, St. Leonards, New South Wales 1585.

### UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND ARMITAGE, NEW SOUTH WALES PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION (CURRICULUM STUDIES)

Applications are invited for the position of Professor of Education (Curriculum Studies) at the University of New England, Armitage, New South Wales. The salary scale is as follows: Professor: \$28,100-\$34,450. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of New England, Armitage, New South Wales 1585.

### UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND SENIOR LECTURER IN MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING AND/OR BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the position of Senior Lecturer in Managerial Accounting and/or Business Economics at the University of Queensland, St. Leonards, New South Wales. The salary scale is as follows: Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of Queensland, St. Leonards, New South Wales 1585.

### UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES DIRECTOR OF FIELD EDUCATION (LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER) SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

To be generally responsible for the planning and implementation of the field education programme in the School of Social Work. The salary scale is as follows: Director: \$28,100-\$34,450. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of New South Wales, Kensington, New South Wales 1585.

### UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of Mechanical Engineering. The salary scale is as follows: Lecturer: \$15,450-\$21,750; Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5000.

### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

COTSWOLDS RENDCOMB COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER (HMC, 250 boarders, coeducational sixth form) PHYSICS

Single man or woman required for September, 1975, to teach Physics up to University Scholarship level. Substantial amount of sixth form work available. Salary in advance of Houghton, board and lodging free. Full applications with names of two referees to the Headmaster, from whom further details are available.

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Salford Department of Civil Engineering LECTURESHIP IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Civil Engineering at the University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester. The salary scale is as follows: Lecturer: \$15,450-\$21,750; Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester M6 6PU.

### UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE LECTURESHIP IN BIOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Biochemistry at the University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland. The salary scale is as follows: Lecturer: \$15,450-\$21,750; Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland DD1 1HN.

### UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE

Applications are invited for the position of Careers Advisory Service at the University of Sheffield, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The salary scale is as follows: Careers Adviser: \$15,450-\$21,750. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of Sheffield, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S10 2TN.

### UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL DEPARTMENT OF GREEK

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Greek at the University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside. The salary scale is as follows: Lecturer: \$15,450-\$21,750; Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside L69 3GB.

### UNIVERSITY OF KENYA

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Biology at the University of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya. The salary scale is as follows: Lecturer: \$15,450-\$21,750; Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya 00100.

### UNIVERSITY OF KENYA

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya. The salary scale is as follows: Lecturer: \$15,450-\$21,750; Senior Lecturer: \$21,750-\$28,100. Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the University of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya 00100.



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## ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning, please refer to the appropriate London Metropolitan Area

## OPERA AND BALLET

**THE ROYAL OPERA** 240 1917  
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## THEATRES

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## THE ARTS

## The landscape of the blind

"Fifty Drawings by the Blind" at the Whitechapel Art Gallery is an exhibition of drawings done by five sixth form girls from the Chislewood School for Girls, with Little or No Sight. The drawings were done with the help of an educational aid devised by Ron Van Der Meer, a young designer from Amsterdam, who has worked in England since coming to the Royal College of Art in 1963 to do post-graduate studies, and who specializes in educational graphics and toys.

He became interested in the idea of a drawing aid for the blind after buying what turned out to be a brilliant typewriter in a jumble sale. "I played with it for days and it made me think very hard about what it would be like to be blind," Van Der Meer eventually came up with a simplified adaptation of the architect's or engineer's drawing board fitted with sliding T-square, made very cheaply in vacuum-formed plastic with centimetre markings in round the edge of the board and along the edges of the T-square. But for free drawing the beautiful simplicity of the device lies in the soft rubber mat on which a sheet of ordinary paper is placed, so that when a blind person draws with a hard pencil or biro they can feel the indentation the line has made. (The T-square can be used as a guide, or to rule straight lines if needed.) Colours can be applied using braille-marked crayons or felt-tipped pens.

Van Der Meer has been testing his device at Chislewood since 1973, encouraging the girls to have sufficient confidence to be able to use the aid to best effect. He did not tell them how to draw things, but rather encouraged them to draw what they saw. "I now have 50 drawings which prove three things: that blind people can express themselves in a two-dimensional way, that they enjoy their work, and that sighted people can also enjoy the results."

On the opening day at the Whitechapel some of the girls were there producing more drawings and it was an enthralling and moving experience to watch them at work.

The drawings have, as one might expect, strong tactile qualities, those of very good children's drawings—a directness which most sighted people have lost by their late teens as the result of the pressures of society to conform to accepted modes of expression.

Van Der Meer points out that the drawings to those of children are of great significance, because it surely shows that the child's vision of the world is a highly complex one incorporating into a two-dimensional representation of the objects, animals and people.

Obviously, sighted people experience these drawings in a different way to blind people and in making their drawings blind people probably incorporate aspects of the world that they have been told about. Thus Linette Street, who has been blind since birth, draws rows of trees



Drawing by Linette Street

in which she seems to be trying to convey perspective by putting the trees in the foreground and smaller ones at the top of the page, although presumably the idea of things "getting smaller" when you view them from afar can be paralleled in a blind person's experience by noise getting less loud the further one is away from them.

The problem of how blind people can use colour provokes the most interesting questions. Van Der Meer points out that as the majority of blind people were not born blind, they must have some idea of colour. To help those blind from birth he made a list of simple associations to help them, like yellow is the colour of light, the sun and energy. It is a bright colour.

The validity of such colour associations has for long vexed psychologists and fascinated artists like Kandinsky in the early decades of the century along with the possibility of "synaesthesia"—inducing one sense by means of another to which Scriabin's experiments with music and colour were related.

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# France and Algeria: An old couple who have made friends after their divorce

Nothing symbolized more clearly "the solemn reconciliation between our two countries," as M Giscard d'Estaing described his visit to Algeria than President Boumedienne's surprise appearance at the reception for French residents in the Ambassador's home. The French President himself described it as "unprecedented." It emphasized, more eloquently than any statements or communications, the Algerian leader's resolve to let bygones be bygones and to turn the page—or rather, as he and his guest preferred to put it—to write a new one in Franco-Algerian relations, since the past could not simply be wished away. It was also a signal mark of confidence in M Giscard himself.

To appreciate fully this historic gesture, it is necessary to realize the importance of face in an Arab country, and the very prickly nature of President Boumedienne's Islamic nationalism. In countless speeches, he has condemned the 130 years of French colonialization as a deliberate attempt to destroy the soul of Algeria. Even at the state dinner which he gave for his guest, he said: "If Algeria overcame the colonial ordeal and even defied the eclipse it brought about, this is evidence of this unextinguishable determination to live, without which peoples are sometimes threatened with disappearance."

When he arrived in Algeria, the French President was

to some extent on probation. His policy of understanding with the United States, his insistence on interdependence rather than on Gaullist—or Algerian—insdependence had provoked misgivings in Algiers. The official welcome on the first day was set in a deliberately low key—no less but no more than a western head of state rated, and certainly nothing which undermined the two countries' "exceptional" relations. Three days later, President Boumedienne, by his gesture, solemnly consecrated this "exceptional" character.

During those three days, when they were constantly together, these two men, so utterly different in background, upbringing, cast of mind, tastes and political outlook, had succeeded in establishing a personal relationship based on mutual respect and trust. M Giscard said they had in common both realism and a resolutely modern attitude.

Expressed in concrete terms, this meant they appreciated that each country needed the other to achieve its main economic and political objectives. Apart from the personal factor, which it was impossible to foretell, this state visit by the French President was well-timed. Both Paris and Algiers are acutely aware of the setback to American power and prestige in the world in recent weeks, and of the opportunities this opens up for Europe.

The developing nations to fill the power vacuum thus created.

At the same time, the death of King Faisal, and President Sadat's absorption with Egypt's internal and external problems, have consolidated President Boumedienne's bid for the leadership of the Arab nations and of the Third World.

His importance to Black

Africa and to France, with aspirations to a leading role in the Mediterranean and a desire to be a bridge between the European community and the Arab world is correspondingly enhanced. If France and Algeria are at loggerheads, this makes a nonsense of a French role in

the Mediterranean and acutely

embarrasses France's Arab allies

and friends in the Middle East.

The main bone of contention

—the nationalization of French

oilfields by Algeria in 1971—

has been removed. There are

now no outstanding major

issues between the two

countries. For Algeria, the

time was also right to start

a new page in relations with

France, free from recrimination.

President Boumedienne's

colossal gamble of turning his

predominantly agricultural

country into a modern industrial

state within 20 years—when

Algerian oil reserves will be

exhausted—looks more chal-

lenging than it did 13 months

ago when oil prices rocketed.

Oil revenues are declining

owing to a fall in production

and in price, while the cost of

imported capital goods has shot

up owing to inflation in the industrialized countries. The

catastrophic decline in Algerian

agriculture has meant that an

increasing share of oil revenues,

30 per cent last year, is being

spent on imported foods. The

population continues to rise at

an alarming rate, unemployment

and under-employment are

widespread, and the new industrial

sector creates few jobs. Algerian

socialism adds to these difficulties

by producing waste and inefficiency.

The commercialization

of huge natural gas resources

demand enormous investment

in plants and pipelines.

To meet all these needs,

Algeria requires more foreign

capital and investments, more

foreign technology, more foreign

experts, more trade. She would

rather take them from France,

if the latter is willing to provide

them. France is a country with

which she is used to working,

and from which she need now

face no economic imperatives.

She wants France to import

more of her oil and natural gas

to correct the present large

trade deficit. She depends on

the large foreign currency earnings

of her 800,000 nationals in

France. She also feels that

France, through her policy of

independence towards the

American and Russian power

blocks, and of relations between

Europe and the Arab and develop-

ing countries, share similar

views on many international

problems. Through France,

Algeria can, as the leader of

the Third World, exert powerful

leverage in the European

community.

France and Algeria are like

an old couple who have been

married many years, had a tremendous

bust up, divorce, and then

decided to make up.

Emotion will never be alto-

gether absent from their relationship;

it will never be completely

straightforward. And there

will certainly be other ups

and downs (the new-born co-

operation did not enable France

to sway Algeria at the Paris

energy conference). But reason

dictates to both that they should

live together as friends and

reason now has the upper hand.

Charles Hargrove



President Boumedienne: Enhanced prestige

## The EEC must bide its time on monetary union

At the beginning of last year, the European Commission asked 14 experts, led by M Robert Marjolin, a former vice-president of the Commission, to advise it on leading the EEC towards its declared objective of economic and monetary union (EMU) by 1980.

The study group—which includes two British members, Sir Donald McDougall, who advises the Confederation of British Industry, and Mr Andrew Shonfield, director of Chatham House—publishes its answer today. The report is bleak and candid:

"The efforts undertaken since 1969 add up to a failure."

Europe is no nearer to EMU than in 1969. In fact if there has been any movement it has been backward: national economic and monetary policies have never in 25 years been more discordant, more divergent, than they are today. . . . Therefore it did not seem useful to the group to draw up a plan for EMU which would have a sufficient degree of credibility."

The main trouble was that an entirely wrong approach to the target of economic and monetary union was adopted with extraordinary levity by the Council of Ministers of the Six in 1969-70. It was based on the Werner Plan, which made the huge error of supposing that it was possible to reach the target of a single currency (or irrevocable exchange rates) in a decade by means of a timetable of preliminary steps, just as the Community had already arrived at a customs union.

On the monetary side, the "snake", a band of fluctuation in the exchange rates of Community currencies narrower than the international limits, would get progressively slimmer until 1980, when it should cease to exist. The economic policies of the members, meanwhile, needed to be harmonized as the "snake" grew thinner.

Powers of decision over matters normally considered at the heart of domestic politics would need to be transferred to Brussels. At a certain point a "centre of decision" would need to be installed, but what form this should take, what should be the nature of its

relations with the existing Community institutions and with national government, was left for further study.

The Marjolin group finds that what the decision was made to create an EMU, there was at government level "no analysis, even approximate, of the conditions to be fulfilled."

It says that "it was just as if the governments had undertaken to establish a Community, a naive belief that it was sufficient to decree the formation of an EMU for this to come about at the end of a few years, without great effort nor difficult and painful economic and political transformations."

The EEC therefore suffered an agonizing loss of prestige when the "snake" was rapidly scotched by large movements of currency. In terms of the British referendum this happens to be highly convenient, but it is a pity that Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan to explain that about half the conditions specified for "renegotiation" have turned out to be non-problems because of the non-finding of EMU. But it is one thing to demonstrate that the Werner approach does not work, quite another thing to pretend that the conditions which call for economic and monetary union have gone away.

The Marjolin group finds itself facing a most unwelcome dilemma. On the one hand the tactic of *enigme*, the taking of small and apparently mechanical steps towards political unity, each one implying the need for further ones to follow, but postponing to the last possible minute any discussion of large and frightening political issues like federalism, appears to them to have failed.

The attempt to treat EMU as a series of such small technical steps now deceives no one: the "centre of decision" that was to be set up in Brussels would have to include, says the Marjolin group, a European political power, a significant Community budget, and an integrated system of central banks, "which would function in a comparable way to those of a federal state". Perhaps, the group speculates, the right way to plan EMU is to face the real issues, to discuss candidly the problem of European political institutions.

Then intrudes the second horn of the dilemma. In the

whole history of the EEC, there has never been a psychologically more unsuitable time to raise basic political issues.

The experts, therefore, are left with a collection of suggestions for the Community to make itself felt during the present crisis. Regional policy should be greatly increased in scale, using the European Investment Bank as an instrument; there should be a rapid liberalization of capital movements so that the Community can profit from the advantages of being a large market; and an ambitious common energy policy should be launched.

They suggest a number of measures whereby the Community's collective strength should be used to protect its members' currencies. "It would be intolerable," they say, "if intra-Community exchange rate relationships were to be pushed around by massive flows of funds in and out of individual member countries." An exchange equalization fund, with very large available resources, should be set up to tide member states over the first shocks of financial crises.

The value of this to Britain should be evident, as the ever-present danger to the British economy of a massive shift in the reserve preferences of the Arab oil producers threatens an atmospheric. The oil dollar would also be used as a means of introducing a new European currency, the Europa, which would be defined in terms of a "basket" of European currencies. The existing authority to raise Community Joint Loans should also be greatly extended so as to make it into a second line of defence after a member state has drawn on the Oil Facility.

The report ends with a rather strange scheme to interest the ordinary man in the Community, by introducing a Community Unemployment Benefit Fund.

What the Marjolin experts are in fact telling the Commissioners is that the EEC must work hard to earn its keep in the extremely stormy economic weather ahead. There is a few years, when it has passed its value in the toughest conditions, the time might again be ripe to talk of economic and monetary union, and even of political union.

Keith Kyle

## Hope but not much money for our urban future

Warnings that our cities could be the necropolises of the year 2000 should not stop planning for growth

gates to tune in to the same wavelength.

One paradox is that while the developing nations face the problems of providing and financing services for expanding populations, the developed nations have the problem of reversing declining populations in their inner cities.

Russia has an undoubted advantage, as Mrs Pavlova from Moscow pointed out, in that urbanization there takes place in conditions of public ownership of land and the means of production. This makes it possible to carry out a planned distribution of the urban population taking into consideration both national and local interests. But they do need money, and Mrs Pavlova acknowledged that their problem is to find ways to increase local income, which comes largely out of receipts from local industry, trade, transport and municipal services.

The British were much concerned with control of urbanization. Mr R Fitzpatrick, director of planning and transport for the Greater London Council, asserted that planning had achieved much, but had left after 30 years the same two problems—the inner city and the suburbs. London had started with better use of existing resources, more realistic plans for action and inevitably more money were the answer.

Beating such a congress, the deliberations took on the atmosphere of a council meeting at one point with Sir Robert Thomas and Sir Lou Sherman piling in on the side of controls to tackle the problems of the city of yesterday.

Joseph Alioto, Mayor of San Francisco, a city boss on the grand scale, questioning their value.

London, said Sir Lou, chair-

man of the London Boroughs Association, had at one point in time been the right size. Then it grew too big and now found its population declining and its problems growing. Was it not possible to devise a carefully warning system to help identify the optimum size of a city?

Mayor Alioto believed that funeral dirges for cities were mistaken. They could not be replaced. He did not greatly like controls. "We ought to concentrate on improving our cities and then let nature take its course." This shocked the planners and Sir Lou, who accused Mayor Alioto of suffering from terminal optimism.

There can be no single solution to the city of today, but there is no solution? By the end of the congress all seemed agreed that they should be cautiously optimistic and should not allow warnings that cities of today could become the necropolises of the year 2000 to stop them planning for controlled growth.

The developing countries derived the greatest benefit from the many papers and discussions. At least they try to avoid the mistakes made by others if they can find the financial resources to put ideas into practice.

Developed countries, which have almost come to learn to live with the worst aspects of urbanization, have found little to help them save the knowledge that others are in a similar position. Whatever measures are necessary to tackle the problems they all need more money, and if one unanimous conclusion has emerged it is that local government should demand further aid from central government.

Next year there is to be a United Nations conference on human settlements in Vancouver. Entitled Habitat, this will be the first worldwide meeting at government level devoted to the problems of local communities. In a way this congress has been a prelude to that. When it ended, many delegates, forgetting dull care for a while, went off to see how the city of yesterday, Persopolis, Isfahan and Shiraz are getting on.

Christopher Warman

## Bernard Levin Lest we forget the glories of the revolution

Mr Jonathan Steele, of *The Guardian*, is very displeased with British newspapers' coverage of the Soviet Union. (Mr Steele, I should say, has been there, and thus qualified, of course, as *The Guardian's* expert on Moscow.) He is particularly upset at the "hysterical" coverage of the Shelepin visit, and indeed distressed that four national newspapers led their front pages with the visit, and that three others also gave it extensive coverage. (Well, I mean, if papers will go on about the fact that Shelepin is the boss of a trades union organization that has nothing to do with trades unions and that before that he ran the biggest collection of concentration camps in the world and organized the murder of people he disapproved of, they have only themselves to blame if folk call them hysterical. Damned lucky not to be accused of having said clear off their trolley, if you ask me.)

What made all this hysteria worse, it seems, was that "the thrust of most of the reporting was not only against Mr Shelepin but against the Soviet Union in general". (And there again, Mr Steele has put his finger unerringly on the nub or crux; I gather that Brezhnev was horrified to discover after Shelepin had left Moscow that the blighter had distinctly undemocratic tendencies, and was very upset at the thought that people in Britain might think that he was somehow representative of the Soviet system. No wonder Shelepin has now been thrown out of the Politburo.)

It is not, you must understand, that Mr Steele thinks there is nothing wrong with the Soviet Union. He thinks there is much wrong with it, and is apt to announce the fact from time to time, with a somewhat defiant air, reminiscent of the Duke of Dorset's attitude to the United States ("whenever anyone in his presence said that America was not large in area, he would firmly maintain that it was"). But Mr Steele's complaint is that, although it is proper to criticize the Soviet Union, too many British newspapers' reports of conditions there do not provide "a realistic picture" because they concentrate too much on "negative items". For my part, when I read his remarks I searched my conscience and came to the conclusion that I had been guilty of the very sin castigated by Mr Steele, I, too, had failed to give a realistic picture of the Soviet Union because of my concentration on negative items.

More cabbages and beetroot are grown in the Soviet Union than in the rest of the world put together.

Elections are held regularly for all public political offices in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has the highest voting percentage of any country in the world; in the last elections for the Supreme Soviet, for instance, an average vote of 100 per cent was recorded throughout the country, and these votes were cast unanimously for the candidates.

The sun frequently shines in the Soviet Union.

Unlike the state of affairs in capitalist countries, conditions in Soviet prisons are very good. This accounts for the fact that there are never any reports, in the Soviet press, of anybody attempting to escape from them.

The locomotive factory in Rostov-on-Don last year produced 1,387,091 locomotives.

Soviet comrades whose work is making idiots out of other wise intelligent people in other countries last year made more such idiots than ever before and more thoroughly, too.

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comrade has just left slaving in Moscow for a wee while there, they inspect figures of the steel production in Magnitogorsk, Dnepropetrovsk and Minsk, the corn harvest in the Donets basin, the collection of old copies of Pravda in Tiflis, and declare themselves amazed at the success of the heroic Soviet workers, corn-harvesters and young collectors of old copies of Pravda.

An article in *Izvestia*, printed in *Izvestia*, Victor Lou declared that the Soviet Union was now the most advanced society in the world, and had standard of living higher than any other country.

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The highest mountain in the Soviet Union is Communism, which is 7,495 metres high; the second highest is Paveda Peak in the Tien Shan mountains which is 7,433 metres high.

There are no strikes in the Soviet Union. This is because the workers of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and therefore realize that they would be foolish to strike against themselves. In the new law saying that the mustn't.

There are nearly 12 million square kilometres of forests in the Soviet Union, together with some 1,300 species of fish, 17,000 species of plants, an substantial mineral deposits, including copper, lead, bauxite, zinc, nickel, mercury and sulphur.

The great British Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Hewlett Johnson, said that the Soviet Union was a great socialist democracy.

Friendship

Last month, nearly two million pupils in the technical schools of the Soviet Union qualified as engineers, electricians, plumbers, builders, etc.

During construction is being carried on at a tremendous rate in the Soviet Union. The latest figures show that several families are allocated a new house or flat every day, and that the rate is still increasing; by the end of this year, it is estimated that a number of families will be allocated new housing from time to time.

Following the successful visit to Great Britain of a delegation from the Soviet trade unions, Soviet workers all over the country pledged themselves, at meetings which broke out spontaneously, to continue to work for friendship and closer ties with the workers of capitalist countries against the Zionists and Fascists who endeavour to disrupt such ties.

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## Shall we just go shopping, or shall we go to Harrods?



Policemen controlling demonstrations in Hyde Park area in future will not have to worry about where their next meal is coming from. It will be on its way from their new food factory in Streatham, packed into aluminium containers, and ready to pop into regenerative ovens in the basement of Hyde Park police station. The station's top floor is being converted into special dining areas to serve 250 at a time, so that they will be able to stoke up quickly and gain new stomach for the fray.

The Metropolitan Police's own newspaper, *The Job*, reports the plan under the breathless headline: "New Catering Plan for Demo Days", but the aspirations of the force's director of catering, Colonel Reginald Owens, may go further than even *The Job's* investigators realize. "We will work towards a complete centralization of police catering and standardization of production", Owens says.

His food factory should start a phased production programme in about three months' time, after a series of experiments to test the suitability of cook-freeze, cook-chill, and vending machine menus for feeding the inner policeman. He expects to start with an output of 2,000 meals a day, and to build up quickly to 30,000 or more.

Owens is confident that the new facilities will make the policeman's lot a happier one, and generally help efficiency. "We will be able to supply some of the smaller stations where the lads may still be having to fend for themselves. In other places we will be able to

## The Times Diary On feeding the inner policeman

save people having to prepare comparatively small quantities and having to do their own butchery, and that sort of thing. We will be able to standardize production, because anybody's food is only as good as the cooks who are making it."

The factory will, Owens says, bring policemen a variety of bodybuilding foods: "Our processes will generally be more suitable for food with gravy than dry food, but we could do chicken with various sauces and all sorts of steaks and braises, as well as prepared pastry goods, for example."

I always thought they carried sandwiches in their helmets. Anyway, the people who tangle with the police on these occasions will be glad to know that butchery is out from now on.

Cold beer

"It's like having a cold beer after a hot day in the sun," said John Stride, talking yesterday about his part with Judi Dench in a scene from *Romeo and Juliet* at the Royal Festival Hall on Wednesday part of the Shakespeare's birthday celebrations.

"It's thrilling to go back to poetry having been with *The Maid Chance* for television for

six months and the modern, terse TV scripts. The only thing is that *Romeo's* gangster and *Juliet's* mother. But with my hair dyed and a lot of make-up I should be all right." The concert, and all the other events organized this week by the World Centre for Shakespearian Studies Ltd, will be in aid of the Centre and of Oxfam, which gets 30 per cent and 70 per cent of the profits respectively.

Teachers in West Sussex have received hand-addressed notices: "You are hereby informed that you were, on 1st April, 1971, transferred to the office of the West Sussex County Council from the office of the former West Sussex County Council on terms and conditions of employment not less favourable than you enjoyed immediately before that date. Should help keep the rates up."

Jewish jokes

Connoisseurs of English





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## THE FALL OF PRESIDENT THIEU

signation of President Thieu had become inevitable. His had collapsed and he was the way of any chance of the Americans, who had supported him against aggression, but the Americans also felt betrayed. He violated the delicate agreement of 1973 and the present situation by his withdrawal from the Highlands. How long it has been possible, to South Vietnam if he had withdrawn, is impossible to say. The Americans, expecting an early collapse, Thieu must carry his blame.

Americans built him up in 1967, gradually shifting away from General Ky. The policy of Vietnam, based on the hope that he was able to sustain the economic viability of Vietnam after the withdrawal of American combat. In its early stages the seemed to have some success. South Vietnam stronger and the communists checked. But the policy of the policy were militarily and economic withdrawal of the left, which he filled. Political opposition and he responded with

a heavy hand. Gradually he changed from an asset into a liability. Who betrayed whom is a complex question. There is no longer any doubt that the American Administration did give President Thieu some assurances which led him to believe that military aid would be available in dire emergency. He appears to have relied on these assurances without realizing how much the Administration's relations with Congress were changing and how determined Congress had become to avoid any further involvement in Vietnam. But the Administration could also argue that the assurances were given on the assumption that he would observe the Paris Agreement and that military aid would be given only in the face of clear communist aggression.

His opposition to the Paris Agreement was obvious from the start, and a short time after it was signed the fighting had resumed. The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate sent two members of its staff to find out who was to blame. Their findings were inconclusive, but subsequent observers have not absolved President Thieu. The military balance at that time seemed in his favour and there were many reports that he took advantage of it.

It is, of course, easy enough to see why he should have opposed the agreement. He be-

lieved then, as he presumably believes now, that it would open the door to a political takeover by the communists. Events may now prove him right. There is certainly every sign that the communists themselves would prefer a political solution. They have always claimed that they resorted to force only because President Eisenhower refused to support free elections in 1956. They still claim to support the Paris Agreement of 1973. They want to enter Saigon not as military conquerors but as politically legitimized representatives of the people. Doubtless they would also prefer to avoid fighting for the capital as well as for the rich and vital rice fields of the Mekong delta.

For the people of South Vietnam this would also be a less bloody and destructive war to their state and would leave open some chance of softening the political blow by means of a transitional phase. This is probably the best that can be hoped for in the present circumstances. President Thieu has therefore acted in the best interests of his country by stepping down to make way for negotiations. He failed, and the Americans failed to help him. Who was wrong, and at what point different decisions might have set history on a different course, are questions which ought to trouble Americans and others for a long time to come.

## DRY REAPPRAISAL OF ECONOMIC POLICY

Joseph has been and deservedly praised courage last year in judging the errors of policy committed in 1971 and 1974 by the Administration of the day. He has now had the opportunity to start that and, after what were to be his wide reading, the first fruits are eagerly awaited when he is in the Budget debate.

result was disappointing. In Keith made many interesting observations, which Members will wish to hear in tranquillity; it was that nothing approach coherent alternative philosophy was yet. This disappointment, premature it may be in a perhaps be illuminating to a number of ad conflicts in Sir approach so far.

ost obvious is that he yet seem sure whether sage seeking truth for sake wherever it may or whether he is a party trying to rally supporters. Thus at one he is taking extravagant responsibility for having expanded local employment through the National Service; and at the next seemingly ducking the of the role of the great apply increases in 1972 in fuelling the present

serious ambivalence in what is supposed to be the foundation of Sir Keith's al, namely his conversion of the public mind to economic doctrines.

In fact, Sir Keith is not a monetarist at all. If the writings of Professor Milton Friedman of Chicago University are taken to be broadly definitive of modern monetarism, then at least two propositions are central to the position. The first—which gives the school its name—is the contention that the rate of change in the money supply, rather than the posture of fiscal policy, determines with a delay the rate of change in the gross national product valued at current prices. The second is that, while in the short-term changes in the money supply cause asymmetric changes in expenditure and output measured as constant prices, and therefore in employment, in the long-run changes in the money supply (in relation to changes in the productive capacity of the economy) only affect prices. In other words neither full employment nor any other employment target can be achieved in the long run merely by monetary stimulus; and any attempt by such means to maintain a higher level of employment than the efficiency of the economy and the labour market warrant can only cause accelerating inflation.

Yet Sir Keith constantly contradicts both these propositions. He criticized the Chancellor for claiming to have kept the money supply under control, asserting that it was the money supply, but public spending—fiscal instrument if ever there was one—which is the great cause of inflation. No monetarist could have said that, though a monetarist might well say that excessive public spending creates a deficit which will be inflationary if it is financed by creating too much new money rather than by genuine borrowing out of private savings.

Again, though at variance with what he says about public spending, Sir Keith constantly attributes rising prices to excess demand in the economy and recommends himself to the notion of full employment, asking only that it should be statistically redefined to exclude certain categories whom he believes not to be genuinely available for and seeking employment. Far from adopting the monetarist position that the whole idea of maintaining full employment in any sense by demand management is faulty and dangerous, Sir Keith is much closer to that classic Keynesian, Professor Frank Pash, who used merely to argue that 24 per cent unemployment would stop inflation.

Nor does Sir Keith make it clear whether he is the prophet of alternative economic theories or the salesman of quite differently based political slogans. Much of his speech yesterday was taken up with the rights, or rather the wrongs at the hands of the present Government, of particular sections of the community who may normally be expected to support the Conservative Party.

This straightforward—and arguably necessary—championing of taxpayers, entrepreneurs, the middle-classes and the owner-occupier has little to do, as Sir Keith expressed it, with monetarist theories or even with the wider application of free market principles. If Sir Keith's reappraisal is to make the impact on Conservative and national opinion which is needed, he will have the months ahead to refine and define his ideas so that the public can clearly understand whether he is offering a true system of economic liberalism or merely conventional Toryism with added intellectual flavouring.

### my administrators

Barbara Dixon  
I agree with Dr Millar's (April 9) of protesting against the proliferation of local government in many areas of public knowing nothing of the to feel I know something National Health Service. In again one sees reference to the issue of local government and I feel the general being given a wrong impression of what has happened since the National Health Service was set up. Dr Millar refers to the fact that the National Health Service is not true of this band is one of those deservingly. From being a for two hospitals in this, since this reorganization given charge of two functions for not one penny his original salary—then and extra work, more same pay.

ly difference is that he is grandly, "Sector Administration". Incidentally, his salary is like £9,000, not even

side development  
F. H. V. Lewis  
With interest Commander "Humbly Grove" in your issue of April 14, I am glad to hear of the "absence of a airport" in Humbly Grove. I am currently expanding and improving the airport at Kirmington, already, because of the service to Amsterdam, links to Europe and the world.

intention to use the area for the greater good of the people of this county; an aim not necessarily synonymous with the establishment of massive capital-intensive industrial complexes. It may well be that some form of land reclamation will prove beneficial but any scheme will have to satisfy the most searching public examination.

In any event, such a development would be a matter of national and regional as well as county policy. The idea of a Maritime Industrial Development Area was put forward in 1966 and intensive studies were carried out. The conclusion was reached, and has since been reiterated, that the scale of operation envisaged was not justified.

This is not to say that Humbly Grove is reluctant to see industrial development. As a county council, we are pressing for the urgent completion of a motorway network to support the volume of traffic likely to be provided when the Humber Bridge, now being constructed, is completed.

Humbly Grove, without doubt, an area of considerable potential for industrialists who will receive every encouragement from the local authorities but we must ensure that the very benefits of our pleasant and attractive environment are not marred by haphazard or over-hasty expansion.

Many people, especially visitors from abroad, are astonished that we have not had a penny of government help. The nearest we apparently come to qualifying under any existing heading is for a tourist development grant. But Bristol does not fall within the restricted area at present eligible. The City itself has now promised us a tenure of the dock in perpetuity at a peppercorn rent—for which we are extremely grateful. Restoration, however, is a costly business. And although with private support we have transformed the appearance of the ship, the bulk of our work still lies ahead of us. So far private industry and individuals have been in a position that may never be again. But it is no longer realistic for anyone to assume that, if aspects of our national heritage, culture, and art are not to be lost for ever, the state can wash its hands of them.

If one had to single out any particular feature of British history which has been predominant in shaping our whole development it is that we have lived by means of the sea. It is therefore surely absurd that our maritime heritage should be treated as a poor relation. Since the Maritime Trust was formed a start has been made with public opinion and with a factual assessment of the priorities. But there is a long way to go before this can lead to adequate action.

Meanwhile the Great Britain, which stands at the head of the queue, is something of a test case in the sense of being an educational and tourist asset to the nation. And while no one wants to add to the burden of public expenditure in these days, the progressive transfer of resources into government hands does imply a parallel transfer of responsibilities. I hope the day will come when the public will demand that historic ships should be treated as the same basis as other national treasures.

## Legislation on housing surcharge

From Mr Timothy Raison, Conservative MP for Aylesbury

Sir, With reference to the letter from Mr David Weitzman and others in *The Times* (April 21), I am happy to confirm that we on the Conservative side of the Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill standing committee accept that the present Attorney General's considered opinion given to the Labour NEC in 1972 was in response to a question which only referred to the possibility of reimbursing councilors for any surcharge imposed as a result of refusal to implement the Housing Finance Act; and that the present Bill does not propose this.

On the other hand, we feel as strongly as ever that it is a sad thing that the Attorney General (and the Secretary of State) should have been willing to bring forward this dreadful piece of legislation, which sets an appalling precedent by preventing the House of Commons from electing councilors who knowingly defied the law and by letting all but a handful of them off the entire financial consequences of their actions. The challenge to the rule of law remains. The Bill also makes it possible for the burden of recoupment to be borne by council tenants and ratepayers who derived no financial benefit from the failure to implement the Act.

It is not too late for the Government to make drastic changes in it—as we have sought to do in committee. Let the Attorney General's letter referred to by Mr Weitzman in committee, notably by Mr Ian Percival.

Yours, etc,  
TIMOTHY RAISON,  
House of Commons,  
April 21.

### Fire regulations

From Lord Boyd, CH

Sir, As a trustee of a large national housing trust I have become increasingly aware of the difficulties which can arise from compliance with the fire regulations.

My main concern is that in the framing of fire regulations requirements more consideration should be given to the ways in which people actually use their homes. Let me quote two examples.

In an old persons' home known to me, glass fire screens and self-closing doors have been installed in corridors to local government and it is impossible to open the doors without help. In another case heavy self-closing fire resistant doors have been provided to the kitchens of self-contained flats. These are so inconvenient to the tenants that they would do so by defeating the purpose of the doors.

Of course, it is essential that everything should be done to make all our buildings as safe as possible but I question whether much of the money now being spent is being used wisely. In particular, it would be better if the fire authorities, in conjunction with the manufacturers concerned, could examine the equipment used for fire protection to make sure that it is likely to be used in the way intended.

Yours faithfully,  
BOYD  
6 Iveshoe House,  
Ormond Yard, St James's, SW1,  
April 17.

### Classics in comprehensives

From Dr J. W. Burrow

Sir, I found the headline of your report on the Classics Association conference (Classics being "elbowed out of comprehensive schools, April 11) particularly poignant because I have just written to the headmaster of my son's comprehensive school protesting against the threatened disappearance of Latin from the curriculum, just two years after I wrote to the same school that if he went to the school he could do Latin. "Lack of demand" was the chief reason given; in fact the attempt to discover demand was minimal, and I myself only heard of the matter by accident.

Even to the extent that the reason given is genuine, it bears out, to me sadly, a major criticism made of comprehensives: the fever the academically-inclined pupils in a school, the narrower the academic opportunities available to them. As a result, the curriculum of Latin would, I am sure, welcome any advice from the Classical Association, or indeed from any other quarter.

Yours faithfully,  
J. W. BURROW,  
7 Ranelagh Villas,  
Rove, Sussex,  
April 11.

### A Pyramid Disneyland

From Mr M. R. White

Sir, I read with considerable alarm your report (April 4) of a Saudi-Egyptian project to build, on ground adjacent to the Great Pyramid, what is intended as Egypt's answer to Disneyland.

As described in your article, the project, which includes "a huge, glass, golden edifice 499 feet high on a base of 25,000 square metres" (to be known as "Sunnyland"), would seriously disfigure what is probably the most celebrated group of monuments in the world.

Although any measures which may be taken to encourage tourists to visit Egypt are the responsibility of the Egyptian Government, I feel that the scale and nature of this project, which threatens an important part of the world's cultural heritage, are legitimate matters for concern outside Egypt. It is therefore very much to be hoped that the Egyptian Government will reconsider at least the location of the proposed structures.

Yours faithfully,  
M. R. WHITE,  
Fern Cottage,  
Norton Green,  
Freswater,  
Isle of Wight,  
April 13.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Curbing local government costs

From the Leader of Westminster City Council

Sir, May I add some comments on the letter from Messrs Campey and Simons (April 18) from the view point of the Leader of an authority which accepts the need for, and is genuinely trying to achieve, a significant reduction in its expenditure.

Our forecast of a "real" growth of expenditure within our own control for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 is just about the same 4 per cent as was referred to by Lord Porchester in his letter (April 12) as applying to Hampshire County Council. That this should be so is coincidental, but indicative of the situation in which they, we, and most other local authorities now find ourselves in trying to stem a tide of increased costs arising from expenditures to which we are already committed by contract or statutory duty.

In the former category, in particular, we are now having to pay for decisions made in earlier years and in different economic climates, as, for example, for the "massive increase in social services" initiated by the former Government, with general public approval, in the early sixties. The target then set was for a rate of growth in such expenditure of 10 per cent per annum. This cannot be stopped overnight.

The sheltered housing for the aged, provision of "in home" care for the mentally ill, new concepts in children's care and the pioneering work under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, all widely welcomed at the time, are now having to be paid for—and will have to be for many years to come, as the loans then raised for financing the capital projects then initiated are paid off. One cannot pull down a children's home or turn the aged onto the streets in deference to a

dogmatic commitment to a hypothetical growth figure.

On the other hand what one can, and I believe must, do is reduce the incessant demands which continue to be made upon local government in respect of new services demanded by the public or new duties imposed by Parliament. It is no use rate-payers protesting at the size of their rates if, at the same time, they demand improved services; it is no use Ministers of the Crown or Members of Parliament berating local government for profligacy at the same time as they continue to issue regulations and pass new legislation imposing additional responsibilities upon it.

For example we have taken up with the Government the position under 19 recent Acts of Parliament or Statutory Instruments (including the Prices Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the Housing Act—all passed in 1974) the implementation of which imposes on this and other local authorities a requirement for 57 additional officers. And this total does not include any that may be required under the Community Land Bill which, by the Government's own admission, will require some 15,000 additional staff throughout the country as a whole.

Here, surely, is where the trouble lies. Let the Government and the public realize that cutting expenditure involves reducing services and enlarging the rest of the budget from the top. Let us have a moratorium on all new legislation of this nature so that local government may be given a reasonable chance to get to grips with the task of getting costs under control—its own control.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH CUBITT,  
Westminster City Hall,  
Victoria Street, SW1  
April 19.

### Referendum issues: sovereignty

From Mr Ernest Wistrich

Sir, Your thoughtful leader on sovereignty (April 19), makes a valiant attempt at disentangling the present confusion on this issue. It does not go far enough. Mr Tony Benn in his letter to local government claimed that the political system that we have evolved in Britain is based not upon the sovereignty of Government or Parliament, but upon the sovereignty of people who lead it to their elected representatives in Parliament.

But, as the leader points out, this is not reality. The political system that we have evolved in Britain is based not upon the sovereignty of Government or Parliament, but upon the sovereignty of people who lead it to their elected representatives in Parliament.

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## Legal control of the oceans

From Mr J. B. D. Pagden

Sir, Your correspondent, Elizabeth Young (article, April 18), has blown a blast of fresh air into the still atmosphere of debate about Britain's responsibilities and rights at sea, which one can only hope will evoke an equally fresh reappraisal by government and by all other interested parties.

The use of air space is controlled by national governments and by international associations. Space will probably be similarly controlled within the next decade. Yet sea space, which is productive and provides a living for millions, is subject only to international agreements which are continually out of date, or to arbitrary national decisions taken by individual governments without regard to international obligations.

The appointment of a senior Minister for Maritime Affairs would have two effects. It would acknowledge the experience of several government departments concerned with affairs of the sea (Environment, Employment and Defence), and it would enable Britain to take a positive lead in matters of which we have centuries of accumulated knowledge. Those of us who have been intimately concerned in recent events (illustrated in the photograph accompanying Elizabeth Young's article) will devoutly hope that Britain will now fulfil one of her expectations of its EEC partners.

Yours faithfully,  
J. B. D. PAGDEN,  
Marketing & Sales Director, John Sutcliffe & Son (Grimsey) Ltd,  
11-12 West Smithfield, ECI,  
April 18.

### From the Dean of Windsor

Sir, As a result of a recent consultation with Sir George, I have been asked to write to you on the subject of the "Three Simple Principles" for Ocean Space. I want to express three simple principles:—

1. Every man and woman alive, or as yet unborn, has and will have a positive interest in the use, protection, exploitation and enjoyment of the ocean bed and the ocean seas, and their respective animal, vegetable and mineral produce.

2. No man or state can legitimately claim ownership or absolute sovereignty over any land or water beyond territorial waters immediately adjoining existing states.

3. Whatever system may be established in relation to the bed and warers of the open seas must be governed by the principles or guide lines which ensure fairly distributed universal benefits, rather than a disparate state or private gains.

It seems to be generally accepted that coastal states will be granted the right to exploit the natural resources of the ocean and sea bed up to a limit of 200 miles. Could we not ensure that any such extension is accepted in terms of custodianship and not of sovereignty? This custodianship should be exercised by the acceptance of responsibility for observing international standards for the benefit of mankind as a whole over such matters as exploitation of resources, fisheries, pollution and rights of passage.

This concept of custodianship would enable the greatest part of the world's usable resources of the ocean and sea bed to be treated as the common heritage of mankind.

Yours sincerely,  
LAUNCELOT FLEMING,  
Dean of Windsor,  
The Deanery,  
Windsor Castle,  
April 15.

### Post codes

From Mr John Culshaw

Sir, I do not wish to trespass on the kind of area which is normally the concern of my friend Bernard Levin, but as the matter seems to have escaped his attention I feel forced to say that something will have to be done, and soon, rather than later, about our idiotic post codes.

When my address carried a simple N1 there was never any trouble. Then the Post Office asked that, in the interests of saving money and providing quicker delivery, I should add the suffix 7AX to my address. As a difficult citizen I did so, and it has been chaos ever since. Many letters correctly addressed according to the Post Office system, ie, N1 7AX, eventually arrive with the entire code crossed out and with a simple N1 substituted in pencil. I have sent several such envelopes back to the Post Office in the hope of an explanation, which was clearly exceedingly silly of me because I used their post code, and I doubt for that reason my letters never arrived.

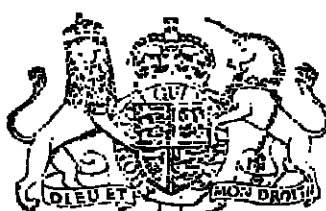
But there is worse, much worse. Americans for example are used to an all-numerical zip-code system, eg, New York 10020, the simplicity of which clearly did not appeal to the higher minds in our Post Office. But it does understandably encourage Americans to run our codes into one, so that mine comes out as N17AX—which means that my mail then goes to N17 instead of to N1. Telegrams invariably go first to N17.

A Post Office official to whom I spoke on the telephone pointed out that while there are twenty-five "Arlingtons" of one sort or another in London, not one of them is in N17. Quite so; but the device which sorts our mail is presumably programmed only to scan the post code and not the written address. My guess is that having arrived in N17, where there are no "Arlingtons" at all, my mail is then examined by a human being who forwards it to Arlington Avenue, which indeed is in N17. How much of it gets back to me I have of course no means of knowing.

I seem to have no choice but to revert to the simple N1, which may not please the Post Office but which at least ensures that letters arrive at this address.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN CULSHAW,  
17 Arlington Avenue,  
London, N1 7AX,  
April 19.





## COURT CIRCULAR

### WINDSOR CASTLE

April 21: Today is the forty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of The Queen. The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, and Captain Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Rowena Brasse, Major Benjamin Harman, KNS, and Mr Rodney Moore, left Heathrow Airport, London, this evening in a Boeing 747 aircraft of Qantas to visit Australia.

### KENSINGTON PALACE

April 21: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present at The Women's National Cancer Control Campaign Luncheon at the Dorchester Hotel.

The Hon Jane Walsh was in attendance.

A memorial service for Professor Sir James Butler will be held in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge, on Saturday, May 10, at 2.30 p.m.

The Hon Mrs Martin Noel-Buxton gave birth to a son on April 17.

There will be a private view of paintings by Miss Edna Hibel at the Guggenheim Gallery, Hay Hill, in aid of the Order of St John, on Wednesday, May 7.

### Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs John Reddett-Bayley was christened Susanah Jane at St Peter's Church, Leicester, on Saturday, April 19, by the Rev Geoffrey Ward. The godparents are Mr Richard Bell-Lowndes, Mrs Geoffrey van Cusemen, and Mrs Roger Chatterton.

### Westminster School

The Election Term at Westminster School begins today. S. M. St J. Alexander continues as captain of the school. The school's sports day will take place on May 19, with the winners' concert on May 19 and a choral and orchestral concert on June 25. The event will be from 12.30 pm on May 23 to 9 am on May 28. The challenge will be held on May 28, 29 and 30. Performances of much ado about nothing will be given on July 7, 8, and 9.

The election dinner will take place on July 11 and term ends that day. The Baffin Island expedition leaves on July 12.

### Allhallows School

The Summer Term at Allhallows School starts on April 22, and ends on July 11. The Bishop of Salisbury will present the prizes on Speech Day, which is on June 7.

### Kelly College

The Summer Term begins today with 223 boys and 28 sixth formers in the school. A centenary expansion programme has begun to build the nucleus of a boarding house for sixth form girls and an all-weather hockey pitch. A new boarding house for boys, to be named Conner House after HNS Conway, will be opened later this year as well as other new buildings. The examination for scholarships, including music and naval scholarships, takes place on May 26 and 27. Founder's Day is on May 30 and OK Day is on June 14.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. R. Brathwaite and Miss W. S. Bridge. The engagement is announced between Christopher Hunter Brathwaite, 15th/16th The King's Royal Hussars, younger son of Mr and Mrs T. C. Brathwaite, Eland Hall, Ponteland, Northumberland, and Wendy Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bridge, Broom Hall, Bradford St George, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Mr A. A. Fletcher and Miss S. E. B. Hext. A marriage has been arranged and will take place in May between Mark, son of Mr E. Fletcher, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, and Mrs V. Fletcher, of Headington, Oxford, and Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John W. B. Hext, of Holyvath, Coniston.

Mr A. E. Gardner and Miss J. M. Greenfield. The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Gardner, of Pater Posters, Warrington, Sussex, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Greenfield, of Robin Hill, Westcott, Surrey.

The Rev J. P. Hughes and Miss E. A. Morris. The engagement is announced between John, twin son of Captain and Mrs W. L. F. Hughes, of Chelton, Surrey, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Morris, of Easing, Hertfordshire.

Mr A. Stoppani and Miss Abdon Jones. The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Stoppani, of Easing, Hertfordshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Abdon Jones, of Kew, Surrey.

Mr C. R. Williams and Miss S. C. Mitchell. The engagement is announced between Christopher Robert Williams, BA (Hons), only son of the late Robert C. Williams and Mrs Lillian E. Williams, of The Thatch, Shepton Mallet, BA, GPF, and Suzanne Claire Mitchell, BA, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard C. Mitchell, of 3836 Eversberg, San Jose, BA 95123, United States.

### Marriages

Mr W. S. Hall and Mrs S. Cooper. The marriage took place in Surrey on Saturday, April 19, between Mr William Hall, of Stoke D'Abernon, and Mrs Susan Cooper (nee Higgins), of Stoke D'Abernon.

Mr J. A. C. Lakin and Mrs H. M. E. Arnold. The marriage took place quietly on April 18 between Mr Andrew Lakin and Mrs Heather Arnold.

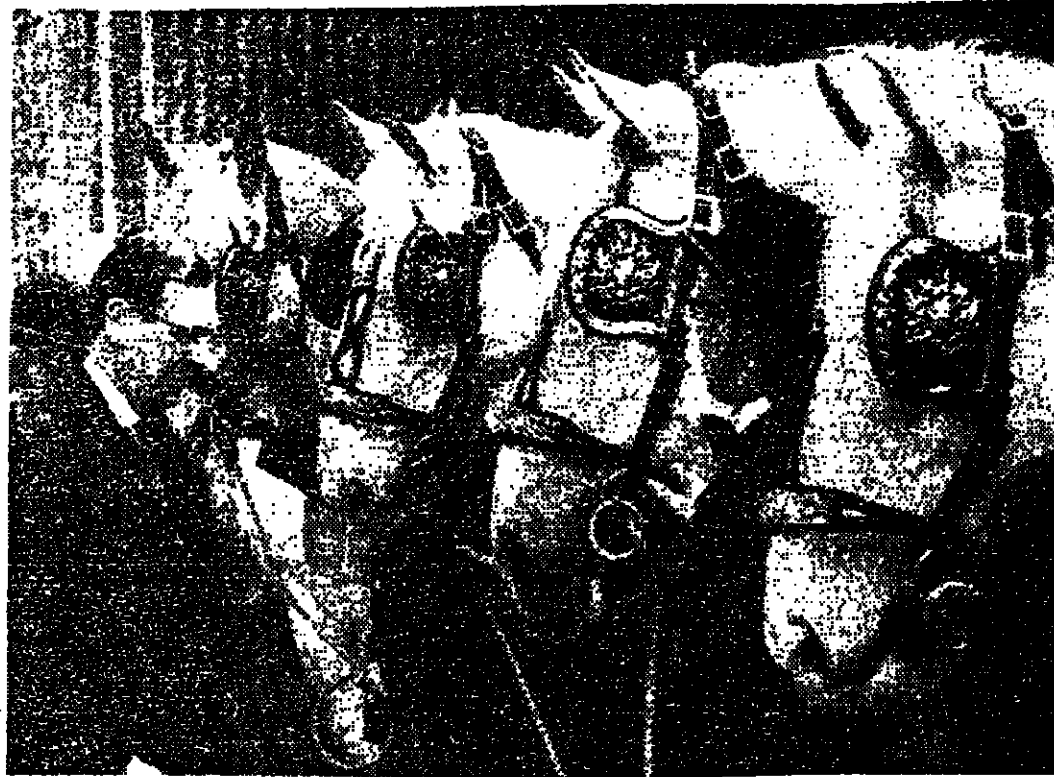
Mr V. Robinson and Mrs L. M. Robinson. The marriage took place at the Temple Church, London, on April 19, between Mr Vivian Robinson, only son of Mr and Mrs William Robinson, of Oulton, Leeds, and Mrs Louise Robinson, elder daughter of Mr Peter Robinson, of Rayleigh, Essex.

The Master of the Temple, the Rev R. L. P. Milburn, officiated, assisted by the Rev David Poynter, Vicar of North Walsingham, Norfolk. Music was provided by Dr George Thibault, at the organ, and the choir of the Temple Church.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, and Miss Sophie Dyson. Mr Richard Dyson was best man.

### Birthdays today

Lord Alrodale, 60; Sir Harold Jeffreys, 84; Sir Leslie Kemp, 85; Sir Anthony King, 85; Mr Vahid Moushah, 59; the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, 59; Professor Sir Eric Scoville, 65.



Sir Murray Fox, Lord Mayor of London, inspecting the six Shire horses that drew his ceremonial coach in November, stabled at Whitbread's Brewery in Garrett Street, Clerkenwell.

### Latest wills

#### Three charities share residue

Mrs Rachel Annie Pickup, of Manchester, left £209,373 (no duty shown). After bequests of £42,300 she left the residue among the Children's Society, the Friends of the Centre for Spastic Children and Dr Baruaud's.

Mrs Mabel Borden, of Chatham, left £177,374 (duty paid, £23,231). After small bequests she left half the residue among personal legacies, and half between the RSPCA and League Against Cruel Sports. Other bequests include (net before duty paid): duty on some estates not disclosed.

Barlow, Mr William Geoffrey, of Morcombe, Dorset, £103,507. Seymour, Mr William Kean, of Old Alford, poet, novelist and journalist, £19,968.

### Today's engagements

Princess Margaret, president of the Girl Guides Association, attends annual meeting Commonwealth Headquarters, Buckingham Palace Road, 11.25. Fishmongers' Hall, 3.

The Duke of Gloucester opens swimming pool at Llandreoch, Grange Hospital, Gwent, 3.

Princess Alexandra, vice-president of the British Red Cross Society, attends concert by English Chamber Orchestra in aid of British Red Cross Vietnam and Cambodia Appeal, Albert Hall, 7.30.

### Sir Arthur Bliss

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Arthur Bliss, Master of the Queen's Music, will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon on Tuesday, May 20. Those intending to be present are asked kindly to notify the Registrar, The Chapter Office, Westminster Abbey, London, SW1P 3PA, by not later than May 9, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, please, to enable the appropriate seating arrangements to be made. Seats will be available in the nave for members of the general public without tickets.

### Luncheon

Old Merchant Taylors' Society. The annual reunion luncheon of the Old Merchant Taylors' Society was held yesterday at Over-Seas House, Mr H. R. Rose, president of the society, was in the chair, and Mr Francis Davey, Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School, also spoke.

### Dinners

HM Government. Mr Eric Deakin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a dinner at Lancaster House, night in honour of Mr A. Lukatski, Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade, Bulgaria.

Mme Mori. The Ambassador for Japan and Mme Mori gave a dinner party yesterday evening at 23 Kensington Palace Gardens in honour of the Lord Privy Seal and Lady Shepherd.

United Oxford and Cambridge University Club. The Speaker, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, QC, MP, was entertained at dinner yesterday evening by the United Oxford and Cambridge University Club, to celebrate his election to honorary membership of the club. Lord Halsey was in the chair, and Mr Cedric Guinness, chairman of the committee, also spoke.

### Reception

HM Government. Lord Crowthorne, Minister of State for Education and Science, was host at a reception at Admiralty House on the occasion of the third meeting of the board of the Joint Unesco/International Union of Geological Sciences International Geological Correlation Programme.

### Church news

Diocese of Manchester. The Rev J. N. O. Horton, Vicar of St Matthew's Church, Bolton, was elected to the vacant post of Rector of St Matthew's, Bolton, on April 21.

Diocese of Ripon. The Rev W. D. Jones, Curate of St Mary's, Middleton, was elected to the vacant post of Rector of St Mary's, Middleton, on April 21.

### College threatened

The Department of Education and Science has recommended closing Huddersfield Polytechnic's department of education, only a week after the appointment there of a new head.

### The Athenaeum

The committee of The Athenaeum has elected Sir John Hicks, the economist and fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to membership under Rule II.

## Prices rise as more learn about antiquities

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent  
Antiquities used not to fetch high prices at auction because of lack of knowledge or interest, vast sums could be involved in private deals between knowledgeable dealers and museums but they were not reflected in public auction. This situation is changing, and Sotheby's yesterday held an outstanding sale totalling £145,254. The top price of £31,000 (estimate £12,000) was paid for a Sumerian baked clay relief dating from about 2000 BC and measuring 20 by 14 inches. It is an artistically sophisticated piece; a winged goddess with claw feet stands on two lions, a lioness, a lion, and an owl. It went to an anonymous purchaser, but the price presumably reflects the interest of oil-rich collectors in the great antique art of the Middle East.

From Egypt a large pre-dynastic speckled diorite vase of about 3200 BC went to David Sylvester at £2,500 (estimate £2,000). A small figure of a frog, 1 1/2 inches high, of the First or Second Dynasty, provided an outstanding example of the realistic style of the period. It sold at Sotheby's in 1964 for £520; yesterday it made £4,000.

The Ulster Museum paid £4,200 (estimate £3,000) for an Irish Bronze Age gold pin. Sotheby's dated it at about 800 BC, and it is 7 1/2 inches long; it is believed to come from Co. Antrim. There was also a second example of a ceremonial dagger of the first millennium BC which went for £3,100 (estimate £2,000) to Coins and Medals.

The morning was devoted to Egyptian seals, scarabs and signet rings from the Northumberland collection, sent for sale by the present owner. It was believed that this part of the collection was formed in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Virtually all the items were sold, and the total was £12,250 (estimate £5,000) plus a massive gold signet ring of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty; it weighs 81 grams and its deeply incised hieroglyphs apparently tell us that it was the signet ring of the "High Steward of the Divine Adoratrice Shesnoke".

The large scarabs commemorating important events or achievements brought the highest prices, but it was made very clear that items were most highly considered by the knowledge of their provenance. A massive gold signet ring of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty; it weighs 81 grams and its deeply incised hieroglyphs apparently tell us that it was the signet ring of the "High Steward of the Divine Adoratrice Shesnoke".

Phillips auctioneers yesterday held one of their fine sales of paintings, devoted largely to nineteenth-century English and Continental paintings. Prices were well above the highest prices of this type, with some 85 per cent sold out of total of £74,530. They successfully found a buyer for a town view in London, by Charles Leickert at £10,000, and Dutch paintings have been hard to sell in recent months. There were two Dutch paintings, one of a landscape, estimated at £3,200 (estimate £3,000).

Christie's held a sale of nineteenth-century European ceramics. There were some disappointments but prices were generally healthy, with an Ashworth ironstone desert service at £2,310 (estimate £2,000) selling at £2,000. An American dinner service, by the same designer, with a pretty girl in tattered clothes selling at £1,050 (estimate £1,150) to Parviz.

## OBITUARY

### MR R. H. WILENSKI

#### A fertile critical mind

Mr R. H. Wilenski, who died on April 19, aged 88, was an art critic and a writer on art subjects with a faculty for exposition which gained a wide following for his books and especially for those on modern painting and sculpture. He attached great importance to making clear the intentions of artists, though his own views also were expressed in an individual and witty fashion.

He combined much industry in the collection of fact with an appreciation of ideas which enabled him to set factual detail and theory in orderly relation. If at times over-ingenious in theoretic classification and inclined to pursue some pet notions to an extreme, he could handle a large subject in a manner that was effective and interesting as well as thorough and justly earned high esteem as an interpreter of art to the general student and intelligent lay person.

Reginald Howard Wilenski was born in London in 1887 and from St Paul's School went on to Balliol College, Oxford, where he won a reputation as an original spirit. He left without a degree and between 1907 and 1909 lived in Paris, studying at various art schools, visiting museums and art galleries and seeing something of the life of Montparnasse. As a painter he achieved no celebrity, though he exhibited fairly regularly for a while with the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Engravers, the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, the ROI and at the Autumn Salon. During the First World War he was employed in the Intelligence Department at the War Office.

Early in the 1920s he began to devote himself to art criticism, between 1923 and 1926 contributing notes on current exhibitions to the *Evening Standard*. His public transition to art criticism came in 1927 with his *The Modern Movement in Art* (revised in 1957) established his reputation. Its main theme was what he called the "Cubist-Classical Renaissance" and its development following the Post-Impressionism, which, when the book was first issued, were still unfamiliar enough to many people in England as to give it something of a shock.

Mr Ian Colvin, who died on Sunday at the age of 62, was an author and journalist of distinction and individuality. His father had for many years been a leader writer on the *Morning Post* and it was through him that Colvin joined as a space reporter in 1932.

A year later he joined the staff of Reuters, serving in London, Paris and Berlin. Still in the Reuters service, he transferred to the *News Chronicle*, Colvin discovered Hitler's intention to attack Poland. This he reported personally in interviews with Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary respectively, on the day. The Munich affair and the British Government's subsequent policy until the outbreak of war never ceased to interest him.

When the official documents of the period were made available at the Records Office he based on them a fresh indictment entitled *The Chamberlain Cabinet*. By contrast he strongly defended one of Chamberlain's chief critics in an earlier work, *Vandier in Office*. During the war Colvin served first in the Foreign Office news department and then from 1940 in the Royal Marines and at Combined Operations Headquarters. From 1946 to 1956 he was leader writer on the *Kensley Newspapers* and from 1953 to 1955 with the *Sunday Express*. Thereafter he joined the staff of *The Daily Telegraph*, which he served for the next 20 years as leader writer and foreign correspondent.

Much of his most important work took place in, or was related to, Africa. His reports and special interviews were as full, and conscientious as one would expect of a reliable and experienced journalist but Colvin was never afraid of taking an individual view. This earned him the enmity of Dr Nkrumah's newly-independent

the pioneer importance attaching to the writings of Roger and Mr Clive Bell and to the subject of modernism, discussion and controversy. It was followed by a series of books coinciding with the R Academy Winter Exhibition the art of different countries, the *Introduction to Dutch* of 1929, *French Painting*, 1931, and *English Painting*, 1933, of which had a long life were revised and brought up to date in recent years. In 1936 he produced a compendium of *Modern Movements in the Twentieth Century*, a series of books stressing the return to a basic order and including characteristically unorthodox attack on what he considered the undiscriminating reverence commonly shown for ancient Greek sculpture and the habit of judging it by imperfect copies.

Meanwhile he became known as lecturer and broadcaster. He was Special Lecturer in the Department of Art at Bristol University in 1930-31, and held the post of Special Lecturer in the Department of Art at the Victoria University of Manchester, 1933-46. A series of broadcasts on the subject of art was collected and published by the Oxford University Press.

He continued to write books and in his *John Ruskin* (1936) produced a work of psychological analysis, the thesis of which was that Ruskin, a genius though he was, was not only in his later years from early manhood. Of a positive value was his *Modern Painters* (1940, revised in 1954), an admirably full and extensively documented work.

He produced a study of Picasso in 1958 and in 1960 a remarkable two-volume in his *Modern Painters*, an encyclopaedic work to which he added a new volume, perhaps too complex in some respects for easy reference but containing a vast amount of information. For a number of years he was editor of *Colour-plate Albums* of the *Art and Architecture* series, which, when the book was first issued, were still unfamiliar enough to many people in England as to give it something of a shock.

### MR IAN COLVIN

government in Ghana by who he was indicted for contempt of court owing to his published account of a court case in Kumasi in 1957.

The case aroused worldwide interest, especially Colvin's account of a court case in Kumasi in 1957. The case aroused worldwide interest, especially Colvin's account of a court case in Kumasi in 1957. The case aroused worldwide interest, especially Colvin's account of a court case in Kumasi in 1957.

Later he became a specialist in the vicissitudes of Rhodesia after UDL. Bland and court cases, and he was a frequent contributor to *The Times*. He was made a Chevalier, Legion d'Honneur in 1967.

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## Science report Vision: Early development

It is well known that a squint can result from the presentation of a vision if it is not corrected early in childhood. Recent research on vision has helped to explain why this is so. It has been found that the brain depends for normal development on normal input from the eyes. It is believed that the visual input to the developing brain must serve to sharpen its response to the visual image. That is particularly crucial for the development of the visual cortex, which depends on the close matching of the input to either eye. Some neurobiologists think that the development of the visual cortex is a process of pruning, in which the connections linking brain cells fed by one eye with those fed by the other. It is such binocular connections that the brain depends for normal development, and thus the ability to see in depth, depends.

Childhood squint left uncorrected for too long commonly results in the loss of depth perception. It seems probable that this is because the binocular connections fall to develop. Dr A. Hohmann and Dr D. Creutzfeldt, at the Max-Planck-Institute in Göttingen, have confirmed that suppression, at the same time identified the period over which the connections would normally be made. The answer seems to be that by three years of age the earliest at which the connections are likely to be formed, those connections are already formed, so that any abnormality due to poor vision has become irreversible.

Hohmann and Creutzfeldt drew their conclusions from tests with 12 children who suffered or had suffered from squint. They used three normal children for comparison. The design of the test was based on the theory that binocular connections do not develop in abnormal vision caused by squint. They used an ingenious device to check that such connections were in fact absent.

Psychologists have discovered that if you stare at a grating of lines tilted at, say 10 degrees anticlockwise, for a few minutes and then try to adjust it so that it becomes vertical, you will tend to make a systematic clockwise error. That is known as the tilt after-effect, and is believed to result from adaptation of the brain cells, Hohmann and Creutzfeldt tested

the squint patients by covering one eye during the presentation of the tilted grating, and the other during their attempts to adjust it to vertical. If there were connections between the two eyes, the transfer of the tilt after-effect induced in one eye should transfer to the other. In fact it does so in normal children, and the transfer effect was clear in the three normal controls. It was not always apparent, however, in the squint patients, but the transfer effect was present in each patient who began to squint. Hohmann and Creutzfeldt found that those patients who had squinted from birth or soon after showed almost no transfer, while those whose squint developed after the age of three years showed normal transfer. Broadly the later the onset of the squint, the greater the transfer of the tilt after-effect, up to about two years of age.

Prevention of squint in babies seems important, therefore, and recent work in California may be a first step towards this. It may be caused by a disparity in the quality of vision between the eyes. Tests on kittens by Dr D. N. Freeman and Dr E. M. Martinez, School of Optometry in Berkeley, have shown that the quality of the image, or visual acuity, can be measured accurately during development of the brain so that such asymmetries could, in principle, be detected.

They attached small electrodes to the brain surface of freely moving kittens of different ages, all within the sensitive period for the development of vision. The recordings they were able to make reflected the gradual increase in the kittens' acuity with maturation of the brain. Technicalities of that kind could be applied to human babies with the use of electrodes placed on the scalp, as they are for electroencephalogram recording. In this case, however, the electrode is picking up a particular response of brain cells to a particular stimulus: a test grating for assessing visual resolution. Black and white gratings of various bar widths are reversed every two seconds. If the grating is coarse enough to be distinguished from background, a signal can be picked up from the electrodes. Tests that depend on techniques of that kind are already on trial for children. Their advantage is that they can be used before the child is able to speak or follow instructions, and can thus be used



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### reclays, NatWest and Midland cut base rates to 9pc: pressure on Lloyds

After Wilkins and Stone, the two big banks, NatWest and Midland, yesterday reduced their base rates to 9 per cent. It is today's first move in a series of pressure on Lloyds.

By last Friday's cut, the rate of England's leading bank, Barclays, was 10 per cent, and yesterday reduced it to 9.5 per cent. Lloyds, which has been under pressure to follow, has not yet moved.

The banks' moves are the biggest since the 1973-74 period when rates reached their peak of 12 per cent in January, and they bring lending rates to their lowest since 1973. For NatWest and Midland, the rate is down by a further 0.5 per cent from 10 per cent to 9.5 per cent, which has previously been 10.5 per cent.

As far as the banks are concerned, lower base rates are largely justified by the falling level of short-term interest rates. The Bank of England's base rate, for instance, has dropped from 9.5 per cent at the beginning of this month to 9 per cent now.

A much more important consideration, however, has been the desire to stimulate new loan business, which has been running very sluggishly for several months, leaving the banks well underfunded.

So far this year, the fall in base rates from 12 per cent in January has failed to prompt any appreciable increase in borrowing demand, and the banks are not too hopeful of seeing any immediate new business. But they are showing a determination not to allow their lending rates to fall out of line with parallel money market rates in such a way that borrowers turn to other sources for cheaper funds. In recent days there have been some signs of this arbitrage practice occurring.

Barclays, in particular, has also shown itself fully prepared to bid for new loan business from the other clearers by the device of offering a lower lending rate. But although it detected some switch of lending in its favour at first, mainly from big customers with borrowing facilities at several clearing banks, it has seen little increase recently.

It now feels it would need to offer a margin of perhaps half a point to attract significant new business, and it is clear from the speed of the response by NatWest and Midland to Barclays' initiative yesterday morning that the other banks are not prepared to allow Barclays such a competitive edge.

Meanwhile, the Government has also cut the rate of interest it charges on loans to industry. Rates on advances under section 7 of the Industry Act for employment-creating projects are cut from 10 per cent to 8.5 per cent, while "broadly commercial" rates of interest on loans for modernisation are cut from 13.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent.

The rate of Interest Relief Grant available where an interest-free period is allowed is being correspondingly cut from 12 to 11 per cent for each interest-free year.

Financial Editor, page 21

### pliance sales soar as buyers h to beat new VAT rate

Young people, now in the retail market, are expected to be the main force behind the increase in sales of 20 per cent VAT goods after May 1.

At the same time, sales from the factories are keeping pace with already plans to keep stock at the minimum level in expectation of a further fall in demand over the seasonal period.

J. Hollibury, chairman of the Cames Group, the retail group, said that the growing cash and credit sales in the retail market, but that in the coming three months sales will be much as 50 per cent below normal summer level.

"We will be expecting the replacement market for the first time, but it is going to be a sales slump," he said.

What has been happening in the past week has been that people have merely brought forward the purchase of goods that they had planned to make later in the year or have realized that certain types of goods they can afford now may be later out of their grasp.

For example, there has been a large increase in sales of large refrigerators reporting increases of more than 500 per cent and the lowest increase being 150 per cent. The John Lewis Partnership has also had large increases in sales of electrical, radio and TV equipment since last week, with the boom expected to continue right up to April 30.

The John Lewis store in London last week increased sales in its electrical department by 325 per cent over the same week last year and by 684 per cent in its radio and TV department.

Curry's, the major High Street electrical group, has also reported exceptionally heavy business over the weekend with demand for some products exceeding supply, although most customers are finding their first choice in colour TVs, fridges and freezers and washing machines are available.

Mr Dennis Curry, the group's chairman, said: "We have seen the unprecedented spectacle of customers at one of our shops queuing up for one of our delivery trucks to unload to see what was available."

Sales by electricity boards have also reached record levels. The South of Scotland Electricity Board, the major electrical retailer in the area, has seen sales since the Budget rise by more than 300 per cent. The main purchases have been washing machines, fridges and combined fridges-freezers.

The rush to buy before 25 per cent VAT has also meant an increase in credit card buying with Barclaycard estimating that purchases by card-holders over the past week increased by more than 50 per cent, while the value of individual purchases has also increased by 50 per cent. Access reports a similar upsurge, and although no figures are available the rise is in the 50 per cent region.

### rst quarter retail sales near record

In Scotland, retail sales fell by 1.1 per cent in the first quarter, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Retail Trade.

But over the first quarter as a whole, retail sales near record levels.

The figures strongly contrast with suggestions that living costs have been reduced, inflation would seem to have stabilised in recent months at high levels.

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	1974-75	1973-74	New credit
1972	105.8	2,497	
1973	110.7	2,871	
1974	108.8	2,517	
1975	111.8	781	
Q1	108.3	681	
Q2	110.6	717	
Q3	112.0	712	
Q4	109.8	576	
1974	107.2	614	
Q1	111.0	648	
Q2	111.6	679	
Q3	107.9	202	
Q4	105.6	207	
April	108.2	205	
May	108.2	218	
June	108.2	218	
July	111.4	218	
Aug	112.2	217	
Sep	111.4	231	
Oct	111.4	224	
Nov	112.9	224	
Dec	110.8	224	
1975	113.0	248	
Jan	112.3	248	
Feb	110.5	—	
March	110.5	—	

mitted to output prices and the process of adjustment should cause a temporary acceleration of inflation in the next two or three months.

Meanwhile, weak demand is beginning to affect earnings. Increasing numbers of workers are on short-time and overtime pay is being reduced in most industries.

The rate of increase in earnings has fallen beneath the rate of inflation in recent months, in sharp contrast to the pattern in late 1974.

Shares in Burton Group rose yesterday—the ordinary adding 1.5p to 44p and the "A" 2p to 45p—after weekend disclosure that J. & A. Scrimgeour, stockholders specializing in research on the retail trade, had been giving institutions to press for changes in the way the company managed.

Financial Editor, page 21

US new orders fall

Washington, April 21.—New orders for durable goods fell 1.35 per cent to \$56.4m or 3.6 per cent below a seasonally adjusted \$58.67m in March after upward revised gain of 2.7 per cent in February, the Commerce Department said. The March decline marked the sixth time in the past seven months that new orders have fallen.

Reuter.

### BSC may seek funds in the money markets

By Maurice Corina

Exploratory discussions are planned between the Government and the British Steel Corporation to see whether City interests might help with the steel industry's financial needs.

The state-owned steel corporation is seeking some revision of its statutory borrowing restrictions in an effort to find new and cheaper sources of money. Initial aim of the request to the Department of Industry and the Treasury is to fund a strategic stockpile of semi-finished steel during the present period of falling demand.

For over a year, the BSC has been studying an outline plan to carry bigger stocks. It now wants to go ahead, but the biggest obstacle remains the interest rate charged by the Treasury's National Loans Fund.

There are legislative controls on the corporation's freedom to borrow in the domestic open money markets, where executives believe they could find funds on the terms necessary to get its stockpiling scheme underway.

Originally, the hope was that big customers might come forward to share in the financing of stocks during times of poor demand, knowing that they would get their steel quickly when steel mills came under load. But the other banks are not prepared to allow Barclays such a competitive edge.

Meanwhile, the Government has also cut the rate of interest it charges on loans to industry. Rates on advances under section 7 of the Industry Act for employment-creating projects are cut from 10 per cent to 8.5 per cent, while "broadly commercial" rates of interest on loans for modernisation are cut from 13.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent.

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Financial Editor, page 21

### Fresh fears on economy gives pound sharp jolt

By Melvyn Westlake

Unsettled about the state of the British economy and the continuing rise in the rate of domestic inflation resurfaced on the foreign exchange yesterday, giving the pound another sharp jolt.

Having shown a strong rally on Friday, sterling relapsed yesterday following a spate of gloomy and pessimistic reports in the Sunday newspapers. It slid 130 points, or 1.3 cents, against the dollar, to close at \$2.3620. The pound's floating valuation rate against 10 currencies, compared with December, 1971, worsened from 21.7 to 22.1 per cent—equal to its previous weakest-ever level.

Dealers, however, saw no evidence that the Bank of England was attempting to support the pound. Fresh falls in the minimum lending rate last Friday, and in Barclays Bank's base rate yesterday, helped to undermine the pound, together with the current high level of wage awards and the record rise in the retail price index.

In addition, the foreign exchange market appeared to have been considerably unsettled by newspaper reports that Mr Healey, the Chancellor, would prefer to allow the pound's exchange rate to fall rather than spend large sums of valuable foreign reserves propping it up.

On the bullion markets, the gold price also suffered a sharp drop, with buying interest conspicuously light. The price closed at \$165.50 an ounce, down \$4 on the day.

It has now fallen some \$35 below the peak level of \$200 an ounce touched briefly towards the end of last year.

Dealers said that now that the price had dropped below the psychologically important \$170 level—where it had held steady for a time—there were increasing signs that investors were "liquidating" their holdings.

There had been a strong belief that the French Government would authorize purchases of the metal when the price dropped below \$170 in an attempt to maintain the value of its official gold reserves which are valued at \$170.40 last January.

However, there has been no evidence of such French buying. The gold price has also been hit in recent weeks by the renewed strength of the dollar on the foreign exchanges and, earlier this month, by sizable sales of gold smuggled out of Indochina as the Communist troops advanced.

### Imperial Group sells 40pc of Bats stake in £77m deal

By Adrienne Gleeson

After two and a half years of rumours Imperial Group yesterday successfully placed almost 40 per cent of its shareholding in British American Tobacco—amounting to just over a tenth of the latter's capital. The deal was worth £77m, with the British American shares being placed at 290p against an opening market price of 335p.

They had dipped to 298p during the morning, on rumours that Imperial Group was in possession of the whole of its 25.8 per cent stake, but they later recovered to close at 308p—leaving the group's capitalization reduced by £65.5m over the day.

Imperial Group's decision to sell the stake has to be seen in the context of EEC regulations on trading territories which, on British entry, forced the two companies to abandon arrangements dating from 1902 under which Imperial Group (then Imperial Tobacco) sold cigarettes and tobacco products in the United Kingdom, while British American Tobacco had a free hand in the rest of the world.

Imperial Group and British American agreed on separate development in September, 1972, and established individual marketing arrangements almost a year later. Both companies have been subject to constant pressure that at some point Imperial Group intended to divest itself of the entire stake.

There was considerable foundation for the strong rumours circulating towards the end of last month, but Imperial and its merchant banking advisers decided to call off the sale because the British American share price was at that point some 50p below yesterday's opening level, and was showing some weakness.

Imperial Group says that it has no present intention of selling further British American stock, and that it will not in any event offer any further stock during the remainder of this year.

The group estimates that the placing will give it "greater flexibility in the short term" and confidently expects "material benefit" from the eventual use of the proceeds. The group has not yet computed its capital gains tax liability, but points out that the tax will not in any case be payable until 1977.

British American Tobacco has welcomed the prospect of a divestment by Imperial.

Although somewhat firmer during the day, Imperial Group's shares closed just 1p up at 63p.

Financial Editor, page 21

### Ryder report on British Leyland may be held up

By Desmond Quigley

Publication of the controversial Ryder report on British Leyland, which was tentatively planned for Thursday, may have been put back because of Cabinet doubts about its proposals and pressure from the company, which has yet to see the report.

It is understood that government concern over the future of BL, Britain's largest motor manufacturer, is such that it has taken the precaution of referring the report to the Government "think tank" to question the assumptions on which it is based.

Under the directorship of Sir Kenneth Berrill, the "tank" the Central Policy Review Staff is already conducting a study of the entire British motor industry.

Meanwhile, it appears that the Government had indicated it was prepared to double its financial support for the company from £50m to £100m in two equal instalments of £25m. The first tranche was to have been operative from the end of May, and the second from the end of September.

The company's financial position and the question of further Government help will be discussed at the end of the week at a meeting between members of the BL board and leading institutional shareholders, who hold about 20 per cent of the company's equity.

The meeting is a prelude to the extraordinary general meeting set for May 9 when shareholders will be asked to sanction an increase in the company's borrowing powers from £390m to £520m.

Approval for the higher borrowing facilities is crucial to maintain the running of business.

In a letter to shareholders earlier this month, Lord Stokes, the chairman, said that on March 21 the group's borrowings amounted to £327m. In addition to the Government's financial support only £13m of unused facilities remained.

In his letter to shareholders, Lord Stokes pointed out that the initial Government £50m guarantee was "clearly an interim measure and very much larger amounts will be needed in the longer term".

### Union seeks 1p-a-share company to win state aid

By Ronald Kershaw

Hull regional office of the Transport and General Workers' Union is looking round for a company that it might "buy for a song" in order to qualify for government aid to provide jobs for some 3,000 former employees of Imperial Type-writers.

The workers lost their jobs when the Hull plant of the company closed on February 21, since when about 300 workers have been operating a "sit in" at the Hull plant.

Mr David Cairns, TGWU regional organizer at Hull, said last night that financial assistance from the Government could be requested if it were for a recognized existing company. He said: "If we could buy a company for say a penny a share we should be in a position where the state could loan us money."

At a meeting with Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, at the beginning of this month, the union was invited to prepare "practical" proposals for a profitable British typewriter operation.

Mr Cairns said: "We are now looking at possibilities for initial production and projected expansion. We are looking at the emphasis on state-controlled industries where a great deal of production could go to set up on the shop floor and producing."

"We have been given the services of one of the leading economists and accountants and we are trying to cost out the exercise of production could go to set up on the shop floor and producing."

Mr Cairns said a comprehensive prospectus was being built up for Lord Beswick who would then submit it to the Cabinet. It would take another three or four weeks to complete.

The Imperial workers received considerable sympathy, not least from Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, when the American-owned Litton Industries announced the closure of Hull and Leicester plants because they were unprofitable. Mr Benn said at the time the workers had been treated in a "cavalier fashion".

### Cipec unlikely to join RT-Z consortium

Cipec, the umbrella organization which covers the major copper producing countries—Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia—is unlikely to join Rio Tinto-Zinc in its attempt to set up an international consortium to buy surplus Japanese copper.

The Cipec council, meeting in Paris, fears any such international agreement could limit its own freedom to adjust copper output in line with national and marketing needs.

Chemical Bank of New York yesterday said it is agent for a \$150m loan to Malaysia. Proceeds will be used for internal economic development. Other co-managers are First National Bank of Chicago, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Toronto Dominion Bank and Wells Fargo Bank.—AP-Dow Jones.

### UK refiners cut output as sugar stocks pile up

By Hugh Clayton

Union leaders told the Government yesterday that British output of refined sugar had dropped to 60 per cent of the usual April figure. It also became clear from elsewhere in the industry that Tate & Lyle had 70,000 tons of refined sugar in stock—more than four times the usual total for late April.

Mr John Edmunds, national official with the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said after meeting Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture: "Some industrialists have been buying in sugar from the Continent."

He said that last week's decision by the Government to cut the price of sugar to food processors who export products that contained sugar would help.

The Ministry said that this was meant to end distortion of competition caused by the sugar equalization scheme. Processors would be able to buy all their sugar for manufacture, whether from beet or cane, the unqualified price of refined beet sugar. This will give them a cut of £85 a ton to £200.

Tate & Lyle said: "We are not anticipating any layoffs at present. Overhead has been cut. EEC white sugar has been sucked into the vacuum left by last year's shortage. We hope this problem of low demand will be a short-term one."

The company admitted that it had been responsible for importing refined and packed sugar from the EEC for shops in Britain. When it was unable to refine raw supplies itself last year it acted as an agent for retail customers and bought the packed product in Europe.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 133.83 -0.74  
FT index: 337.5 -1.4

Rises		Falls	
Barclays Bk	5p to 275p	Brit Am Tob	25p to 308p
BP	10p to 410p	Cooper Inds	1p to 11p
Broken Hill	15p to 620p	Corinthian	4p to 13p
British Land	4p to 23p	Fisons	7p to 360p
Brit Am Tob	44p to 25p	GKN	13p to 28p
Ernst & Young	25p to 45p	Hawker Sid	35p to 32p
Hammerstein	7p to 65p	Keyser Uilmann	6p to 69p
Lloyds Bk	15p to 225p	Kinross	10p to 560p
London Secs	18p to 210p	Nacal Elect	8p to 24p
MEPC	13p to 188p	Smith W. L.	10p to 35p
Shell	6p to 265p	Fuller	10p to 35p
Streckley C.	3p to 5p	Vickers	10p to 14p
Stanes	3p to 43p	Western Areas	20p to 575p
Vassalor	1p to 5p	Wellcom	20p to 455p

Equities were featured by strong rises in property shares. Gilt-edged securities: "shorts" moved higher.

Sterling fell by 130 points to \$2.3620. The "effective" devaluation rate was 22.1 per cent. Gold fell by \$4 on the day to \$165.50 an oz.

Commodities: Cocoa fell by up to £30 a tonne yesterday. Reuters' index closed at 1,095.9 (1,093.7 on Friday).

Reports, pages 22 and 24

## JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX.  
Telephone 01-600 0931  
Telex: 887853. Telegrams "JAPANINBAN LONDON EC2"

## MERCHANT BANKERS

The Fuji Bank, Limited  
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited  
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited  
The Tokai Bank, Limited  
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.  
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.  
The Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

Business appointments	19	Company Meeting Reports:	22
Appointments vacant	10	British Insulated	22
Financial Editor	21	Callender's Cables	22
Financial news	22, 24	The City Offices Company	22
Diary	21	Horace Cory & Co	21
Letters	20	Horizon Midlands	21
Market reports	24	The Low & Bonar Group	21
Wall Street	24	The Patting Rubber	19
Share prices	22	Estates	19
Bank Base Rates Table	24	Spirax-Sarco Engineering	12
		Preliminary Statement:	24
		William Baird & Company	24

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.82	1.77
Austria Sch	41.25	39.25
Belgium Fr	37.75	35.00
Canada \$	2.33	2.49
Denmark Kr	13.45	12.65
Finland Mk	2.65	2.40
France Fr	16.15	15.85
Germany DM	5.50	5.50
Greece Dr	11.25	10.60
Hongkong \$	11.50	11.45
Italy L	152.00	150.00
Japan Yn	215.00	215.00
Netherlands Gld	5.90	5.70
Norway Kr	11.10	11.10
Portugal Esc	58.75	58.75
S Africa Rd	1.81	1.75
Spain Pes	134.75	129.75
Sweden Kr	9.65	9.55
Switzerland Fr	6.20	6.00
US \$	2.41	2.36
Yugoslavia Dnr	41.00	38.75

Notes for bank notes only, as supplied by the Bank of England. Bank of England Ltd. Different rates apply to currency business.



A copy of this Offer for Sale has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. This document contains particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of the Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the Rank Organisation Limited. The Directors of the Rank Organisation Limited collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the information given and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of their knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the 'A' non-Voting Ordinary Shares now offered for sale to be admitted to the Official List. The 'A' non-Voting Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 25th April, 1975. The application lists for the 'A' non-Voting Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 25th April, 1975. A broker's fee of 2 per cent. on the full issue price will be paid on acceptance in respect of applications (not being underwriting applications) bearing the stamp and V.A.T. registration number of a recognised Banker or Stockbroker.

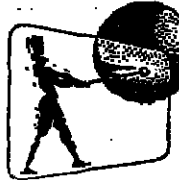
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# Offer for Sale by N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

of 20,000,000 'A' non-Voting Ordinary Shares of 25p each at 140p per share payable as to 70p on application and the balance on or before Friday, 23rd May, 1975 of

## THE RANK ORGANISATION LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1929, registered number 324504)



**DIRECTORS**  
Sir John Henry Davis, (Chairman)  
Crowhurst Place, Lingfield, Surrey  
Graham Randall Downson, (Chief Executive)  
20 Raynham, Norfolk Crescent, London, W.2  
Russell William Evey, M.C., J.L.B., (Secretary)  
"Walnut Tree", Roshampton Gate, London, S.W.15  
Sir Robert Ian Bellinger, G.B.E., D.Sc.  
30 Cumberland Terrace, Regents Park, London, N.W.1  
Sir Arnold William France, G.C.B.  
Thornton Cottage, Lingfield, Surrey  
Cyril Robert Paul Hamson, C.M.G.  
Peat Moor, Harborough Hill, Fulbourn, Sussex

The Lord Halsbury, G.C.B., K.S.E.  
Logmore Farm, Dorking, Surrey  
Frank Keighley  
Little Court, 88 Fulmer Drive, Gerrards Cross,  
Buckinghamshire  
Denise Mortimer Mountain,  
12 Queen Elm Square, Old Church Street, London, S.W.3  
The Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien of Louthbury, G.B.E., P.C.  
11 Lowndes Close, London, S.W.1  
The Hon. Angus James Bruce Ogilvy,  
Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey  
Frank John Roper,  
Bechmead, Leigh Hill Road, Cobham, Surrey

Sir Robert Shone, C.B.E.  
7 Windmill Hill, London, N.W.3  
Harry Smith,  
Flat 11, 2 Mansfield Street, London, W.1  
Sir Richard Trehaune,  
Horsepasture Manor Farm, Wimborne, Dorset  
SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE  
Russell Wilmet Evans, M.C., LL.B.  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QR  
BANKERS  
National Westminster Bank Limited,  
41 Lombury, London, EC2P 2BP

**RECEIVING BANKERS**  
National Westminster Bank Limited,  
New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, Drapers Gardens  
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2P 2BD  
**JOINT BROKERS TO THE OFFER**  
Cassano & Co.,  
12 Tokanhouse Yard, London, EC2R 7AN and  
The Stock Exchange  
Joseph Sebag & Co.,  
3 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 8DX and  
The Stock Exchange

**SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY**  
Richards, Butler & Co.,  
Stones House, 125-140 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4HY  
**SOLICITORS TO THE OFFER**  
Ashurst, Morris Crisp & Co.,  
17 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2N 2DD  
**EDITORS**  
Pearl, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.,  
(Chartered Accountants), 11 Ironmonger Lane, London,  
EC2P 2AR  
**REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE**  
Hill Samuel Registrars Limited,  
6 Greencoat Place, London, SW1P 1PL

### ISSUE ARRANGEMENTS

Under Material Contract (21) below N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited ("Rothschilds") has agreed with The Rank Organisation Limited ("Rank"), subject to the Council of the Stock Exchange having admitted the shares now offered for sale to the Official List, on or before 30th April, 1975, (a) to subscribe for all such shares at the Offer for Sale price exclusive of any first and second instalments of the purchase price having been paid and (b) to find purchasers for such shares pursuant to this Offer for Sale. If the second instalment (which is not underwritten by Rothschilds) is not paid on any share in accordance with the terms of this Offer for Sale, the amount paid on application will be liable to be forfeited, in which case Rothschilds will account for the same to Rank and Rothschilds shall not be liable to deliver the share pursuant to this Offer for Sale or to subscribe for the same. Such liability to forfeit will be without prejudice to and in addition to any other remedy available to Rothschilds (including in particular the right to recover the second instalment).

### APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications must be made on the application form provided must be for a minimum of 50 shares. Applications in excess of that number must be for 100 shares or in multiples of 100 shares up to 1,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares from 1,000 to 5,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares thereafter up to 20,000 shares and thereafter in multiples of 5,000 shares. Each application form must be accompanied by a separate cheque for the monies payable on application in favour of National Westminster Bank Limited (which is not negotiable), drawn in sterling on a bank or branch thereof in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland and must be sent to National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2P 2BD, on Friday, 25th April, 1975. Payment of the balance of the purchase price must be made by a similar cheque delivered to National Westminster Bank Limited at the above address not later than 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 23rd May, 1975 together with the partly paid letter of acceptance.

The 'A' Ordinary Shares now being offered are not being registered either under the Securities Act 1933 of the United States of America and amendments thereto or under the Securities Commission in Canada. Accordingly the 'A' Ordinary Shares are not being offered by persons resident in or having their principal place of business in the United States of America or any territory or possession thereof or to nationals, citizens or residents of (including corporations or partnerships created or organised in) the United States of America or by persons resident in Canada and subscriptions will not be accepted from any person who appears to be or who is believed to be so resident or the Agent of any person so resident.

A total of 10,000,000 'A' Ordinary Shares will be made available by Rothschilds to meet preferential applications by Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary shareholders of Rank on the Register at the close of business on 11th April, 1975 (other than such persons as are described in the foregoing paragraph). Such preferential applications must be made on the special application forms provided which are not transferable and can only be used by shareholders on the Register at that date. Each preferential application will be accepted in respect of at least 50 'A' Ordinary Shares. If more than 10,000,000 'A' Ordinary Shares are the subject of preferential applications, then applications for more than 50 shares will be

subject to scaling down on a basis proportionate to the number of shares for which preferential application is made. To the extent that any preferential application is not accepted in full the balance will be treated in the same manner as non-preferential applications for the remaining 10,000,000 'A' Ordinary Shares.

If any application is not accepted or is accepted for a smaller number of shares than that applied for, the monies paid on application or the surplus thereof will be returned to the applicant by cheque through the post at his own risk. All acceptances of applications will be conditional upon the Council of the Stock Exchange admitting to the Official List on or before 30th April, 1975 the 'A' Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale. The monies paid in respect of applications will be returned by cheque if such condition is not satisfied on or before that date and the monies will be retained by National Westminster Bank Limited in a separate account.

The right is reserved to present all cheques for payment on receipt and to withhold partly paid letters of acceptance and/or remittances of surplus application monies pending the clearance of applicants' cheques. Due completion and delivery of the application form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a warranty that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation and attention is drawn to the undertaking in the application form to that effect. No applications will be considered which do not fulfil the conditions stated in the application form and the right is reserved to accept or reject any application in whole or in part. In particular, multiple or suspected multiple applications may be rejected.

Letters of acceptance will be returnable up to and including Friday, 20th June, 1975. Arrangements will be made for the repayment by Rank of the 'A' Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale free of stamp duty in the names of the original applicants or the persons in whose favour letters of acceptance have been remitted, provided that, in the case of remittance, fully paid letters of acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) are lodged for registration on or before 20th June, 1975. Share certificates will be available for issue on Monday, 21st July, 1975.

This Offer for Sale does not constitute an offer or invitation in any jurisdiction in which such offer or invitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or invitation.

This Offer for Sale and any contract resulting from the acceptance pursuant thereto of any application shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English Law and it shall be a term of each such contract that the parties thereto and all other interested persons submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of England.

Copies of this Offer for Sale, together with the application form, may be obtained from the following:-  
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, P.O. Box No. 185, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU; Derby House, 12-16 Booth Street, Manchester M2 4AP;  
4 Russell Street, Leeds LS1 5TH; N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Limited, Arenal Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Guernsey & Co., 12 Tokeshouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN,  
P.O. Box 78, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD; 8 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4DB and other principal branches of National Westminster Bank Limited.  
A preferential application form, together with a copy of this Offer for Sale, has been posted to each eligible shareholder but, in case of non-receipt, a duplicate can be obtained from:- Hill Samuel Registrars Limited, 6 Greencoat Place, London SW1P 1PL

### INTRODUCTION

It was announced on 18th April, 1975 that Rank proposed to raise approximately £28,000,000 by way of an Offer for Sale by Rothschilds of 20,000,000 'A' Ordinary Shares at 140p per share payable as to 70p on application and the balance on or before Friday, 23rd May, 1975 together with the partly paid letter of acceptance.

Some 45 per cent. of Rank's equity capital is owned by residents of the United States of America or Canada. If such shareholders were able to apply for an issue of Rank's shares then registrations under the U.S. Securities Act 1933 and with the Securities Commission in Canada would be necessary. The Directors of Rank have advised that compliance with the requirements for registration would be unduly onerous in the United States of America and in Canada and, accordingly, that the issue should not be made by way of rights but by an Offer for Sale.

Rank Group Holdings Limited, which owns 53 per cent. of the Ordinary Share Capital of Rank, has, with the concurrence of its ultimate holding company, The Rank Foundation Limited, confirmed that it has no objection to this issue taking place by means of an Offer for Sale. Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited, which owns 15 per cent. of the Ordinary Share Capital of Rank, has given a similar confirmation.

### PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE

Rank has not issued any equity capital for cash in the last decade. Its issues of securities for cash convertible into equity during that period have been by Rank and its subsidiaries. The Rank Foundation Limited, which owns 53 per cent. of the Ordinary Share Capital of Rank, has, with the concurrence of its ultimate holding company, The Rank Foundation Limited, confirmed that it has no objection to this issue taking place by means of an Offer for Sale. Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited, which owns 15 per cent. of the Ordinary Share Capital of Rank, has given a similar confirmation.

The Directors of Rank expect that the level of capital expenditure by the Group during the current financial year will be broadly similar to last year. Of this total some two-thirds is planned to be spent on existing development commitments for investment properties, the majority being overseas which Rank plans to finance from overseas sources. The remainder will be spent on other fixed assets. Expenditure on acquisitions and other new investments is expected to be minimal. Despite continuing inflation the Directors of Rank anticipate that measures currently being taken, including the reduction of stock, will minimise the cash required to finance the increase in net working capital.

### HISTORY AND BUSINESS

Rank was incorporated in England in 1937 and adopted its present name in 1955. Originally concerned with the film industry, the Group has extended its interests, in the United Kingdom and overseas, to cover many aspects of the leisure industry. In addition, the Group has built up a sizeable portfolio of investment properties and has substantial interests in radio, television, hi-fi, and scientific instruments. The Group enjoys a major interest in the market for aerographic equipment through its investment in Rank Xerox Limited and its subsidiaries and in Rank Xerox Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries ("The Rank Xerox Companies").

Further details of Rank's activities are:-

**1. Leisure**  
(a) Cinema and Film Activities  
The Group operates some 285 cinemas on 178 sites in the United Kingdom mainly under the "Odeon" and "Gaiety" names, together with important cinema circuits in Canada and the Netherlands. Associated Companies operate cinema circuits in Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia.  
Film activities cover the production, processing and distribution of films. Film distribution in Great Britain is operated jointly with Twentieth Century-Fox.  
(b) Hotels, Clubs, Entertainment and Catering  
The Group owns and operates 17 hotels situated in the United Kingdom, Canary Isles, Italy, France and Belgium. Its leading hotels in London include the Royal Lancaster, The Gloucester, Royal Garden, Athenaeum and The White House.  
The Group's entertainment interests include 56 Top Rank Bingo and social clubs and 21 Top Rank Suites, ballrooms and other catering and entertainment centres. The Group also operates five first-class service areas. Burtin's Limited, which was incorporated in 1972, operates holiday camps and several holiday hotels in the British Isles, as well as smaller holiday centres and boat hire on the Norfolk Broads. The Top of the Tower restaurant in London is also managed by Burtin's Limited.

(c) Radio, Television and Audio Visual Products  
Through Rank Radio International Limited, the Group is one of the largest suppliers of radios in the United Kingdom, and manufactures a wide range of television sets, record players and hi-fi equipment for sale in the United Kingdom and overseas under trade names which include "Burlin", "Murphy", "Leak", "Vierfeld", "Arena" and "Heco".  
Other companies in the Group supply an extensive range of audio visual and photographic equipment, distribute entertainment and educational films and process films for the amateur and professional markets. The Group also produces and sells lighting, sewing and other equipment for theatres and cinemas.

Rank Industries Australia Pty. Limited, which was incorporated in 1972, manufactures and markets television sets in Australia under the trade name "Rank Arena" and factors audio visual and scientific instruments, manufactured in the United Kingdom by the Group, as well as other products.

**2. Scientific Instruments, Optics and Electronics**  
Rank Precision Industries Limited (in which the Group has a 94 per cent. interest) manufactures and markets high quality precision instruments for research establishments, the armed services and industry, and high quality optics for television and other users. Products include metrology, analytical and television broadcasting equipment and industrial instruments.  
Rank Precision Industries Limited has wholly-owned sales subsidiaries in the United States, Canada, South Africa, France, Germany and Italy.

**3. Property**  
Through Rank City Wall Limited and its subsidiaries, the Group engages in property development, re-development of existing properties and investment, mainly in office and retail premises. Developments are being undertaken in the United Kingdom, Canada, Belgium, France and the Netherlands.

**4. Analysis of Turnover and Trading Profit**  
The following table gives a breakdown of turnover and trading profit by activity (before deduction of unallocated central costs of £848,000 in 1974 and £940,000 in 1973) of the Group for the years ended 31st October, 1974 and 31st October, 1973:-

	1974	1973	1974	1973
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Leisure</b>				
Cinema and Film Activities				
Film Exhibition	24,935	24,482	1,734	2,243
British Isles	22,951	23,581	2,708	1,487
Overseas	1,984	1,901	15	1,756
Film Studios	7,281	7,723	963	1,149
Film Laboratories	5,046	4,867	527	(298)
Film Production and Distribution				
Hotels, Clubs, Entertainment and Catering				
Hotels	14,812	10,622	(2,864)	(744)
Holiday Centres	30,662	24,991	5,464	5,024
Dancing and Bingo	16,137	15,503	2,384	2,416
Motorparks and Restaurants	11,919	10,362	206	277
Radio, Television and Audio Visual Products				
Audio Visual	32,878	26,548	2,724	2,167
Radio, Television and Hi-Fi	77,021	87,348	(920)	8,233
Scientific Instruments, Optics and Electronics	26,057	20,872	1,095	(164)
Property	6,531	6,710	4,550	2,361
Other Interests	9,075	6,198	1,422	477
	£267,688	£260,293	£18,748	£25,507

### 5. Associated Companies

(a) The Rank Xerox Companies  
Rank Xerox Limited, jointly owned with Xerox Corporation, manufactures and markets xerographic copiers, copiers, duplicators and ancillary supplies in the United Kingdom and operates through subsidiary companies or branches in 26 countries covering the principal markets of Western Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore. Rank Xerox has a 50 per cent. interest in Fuji Xerox Limited of Japan and is also represented by distributors in many other countries. Rank Xerox also markets the "Sigma" range of computers.

Under arrangements made in December 1969 Xerox Corporation obtained voting control of Rank Xerox at both Board and General Meetings and Rank Xerox ceased to be a subsidiary of Rank. At the same time other arrangements were entered into under which Rank Xerox and Fuji Xerox are entitled to take up licences from Xerox Corporation for the manufacture or marketing of products commercially introduced by Xerox Corporation in the fields of xerography, office and business equipment and educational, library and medical equipment, services and materials. Xerographic products which were already being manufactured or marketed by Rank Xerox or its subsidiaries, in December 1969 were not affected by these arrangements which cover for an initial period of three years; under the 1969 Agreement are exclusive in the territories which they become non-exclusive. A royalty may be extended to Xerox Corporation for up to a further four years, after which they become non-exclusive. A royalty of 3 per cent. is payable by Rank Xerox on net sales of products licensed to it, other than xerographic products which are royalty-free. As regards xerographic and certain other products, Rank Xerox has access to such products developed by Xerox Corporation, without making any payment to it, to provide for the direct ownership by Xerox Corporation of Rank Xerox Limited, the earlier arrangements were modified so as to provide for the direct ownership by Xerox Corporation and Rank of certain European manufacturing companies. Under the new arrangements, the company "Rank Xerox" manufacturing facilities at Vervier, Holland, the factory which was in the course of construction at Lille, France, the factory at Aachen, Germany were made subsidiaries of a newly formed Dutch company, Rank Xerox B.V. The Vervier factory is manufacturing and its marketing subsidiaries whose names will continue as before. The whole of the issued share capital of Rank Xerox Holding B.V. is held by Xerox Corporation and, through a subsidiary, by

Rank. The voting and dividend rights attaching to the shares of Rank Xerox Holding B.V. reflect the rights of the respective shareholders in Rank Xerox. Rank Xerox Holding B.V.'s Dutch subsidiary (which purchased the Vervier assets from a Dutch subsidiary of Rank Xerox) is wholly owned, but Xerox Corporation and Rank have direct shareholdings in the French and German subsidiaries.

The new arrangements preserve for Rank the same right to profit participation as would have been the case if each of the manufacturing companies had been a subsidiary of Rank Xerox.

Rank Xerox is co-operating fully with the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in its investigation of the supply of "indirect electronic xerographic equipment". Submissions have been made by Rank Xerox to the Commission and the first hearings are now awaited.

In January, 1973, the United States Federal Trade Commission filed a complaint against Xerox Corporation alleging that Xerox Corporation had monopolised the office copier industry by engaging in unfair marketing and pricing practices and by restraining foreign exports, including Rank Xerox, from competing with it in the United States. The Federal Trade Commission provisionally accepted a Consent Order settling the case but objections to various aspects of the provisional agreement were filed with the Commission during the public comment period. As a result, the Commission withdrew its provisional acceptance and negotiations have resulted in a revised Consent Order which has been provisionally accepted by the Commission and is now open for a 60 day period after which the Commission will determine whether finally to accept the revised Consent Order.

The Group's share of profit before taxation of the Rank Xerox Companies was £55,319,000 for the year ended 31st October, 1974 (£47,384,000 for the year ended 31st October, 1973).

Further information on the Rank Xerox Companies is set out below in paragraph D (3) of "Financial Information".

(b) Other Associated Companies  
Rank has a 37.8 per cent. interest in Southern Television Limited, which has a franchise for the transmission of commercial television programmes in part of the South of England. This franchise is due for renewal in 1978.  
The Group has a 50 per cent. holding in The Greater Union Organisation Pty. Limited which operates cinemas throughout Australia as well as engaging in other related leisure activities. Kershaw Odeon Corporation Limited, also 50 per cent. owned by the Group, has extensive interests in cinema operation, film distribution and the supply of film equipment in New Zealand.

Cathay Organisation (Malaysia) Sdn. Berhad and Cathay Organisation Private Limited, both 24 per cent. owned by the Group, have important film interests in Malaysia and Singapore and in film distribution in North Borneo. The Group's share of profits before taxation of other Associated Companies was £2,830,000 for the year ended 31st October, 1974 (£2,563,000 for the year ended 31st October, 1973).

### CURRENT TRADING

The Chairman of Rank said at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 11th March, 1975 that the preliminary results for the year ended 31st October, 1974, were the best since the current year began below those of the comparable period of 1974. Since that date there has been no material change in this overall position.

### DIVIDEND AND YIELD

The total dividend paid for the year ended 31st October, 1974, was 5.578299p per share which, together with the relevant associated tax credits, was, for U.K. shareholders, equivalent to a total gross dividend of 6.483073p per share. The Directors of Rank have decided that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, they will recommend in respect of the current financial year ending 31st October, 1975, a total dividend of 6.483073p per share which, together with the associated tax credits, would, for U.K. shareholders, be equivalent to a total gross dividend of 6.967711p per share. This represents an increase of 17.5 per cent. for U.K. shareholders over the total gross dividend paid in respect of 1974. It would be the intention of the Directors of Rank to pay an interim dividend of 2.15759p per share in November, 1975, and to recommend a final dividend of 4.291447p per share in April, 1976. This increase in dividend has resulted from Treasury approval in the context of this Offer for Sale.

On the basis of this forecast dividend for the current financial year the gross dividend yield would be 7.1 per cent. on the Offer for Sale price of 140p.

### RECENT SHARE PRICE HISTORY

The middle market quotations, as shown by The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for the 'A' Ordinary Shares on the first day of dealing in each of the last six months are on Thursday, 17th April, 1975 (the day before the announcement to the press of this Offer for Sale), together with the figures for the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Share Index on those days, were as follows:-

	'A' Ordinary Shares	Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Share Index
12th November 1974	115p	196.5
2nd December 1974	100p	166.6
1975		
2nd January	78p	150.6
2nd February	98p	186.0
3rd March	173p	287.8
1st April	183p	278.7
17th April	193p	339.9

### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital  
(1) The authorised and issued share capital of Rank is as follows:-

	Authorised	Issued
	£'000	£'000
20,000,000 'A' Ordinary Shares of 25p each	5,000	5,000
6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	10,000	8,996
8 per cent. Second Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	3,000	2,996
Ordinary Shares of 25p each	8,000	7,976
'A' Ordinary Shares of 25p each	37,000	28,966
	£58,000	£50,140

(2) The Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary Shares of Rank rank pari passu in all respects except as follows:-

- (i) on a show of hands at any General Meeting Ordinary Shares confer the right to one vote for each Ordinary shareholder and on a poll to one vote for each Ordinary Share held. 'A' Ordinary shareholders are not entitled to vote at any General Meeting by virtue or in respect of their holdings of 'A' Ordinary Shares;
- (ii) on a capitalisation of profits or reserves where shares are to be issued to members as fully paid the shares so to be issued in respect of the 'A' Ordinary Shares held by them shall be 'A' Ordinary Shares and the shares so to be issued to members in respect of the Ordinary Shares held by them may at the discretion of the Directors be either Ordinary Shares or 'A' Ordinary Shares;
- (iii) 5,319,148 'A' Ordinary Shares are reserved against conversions of the outstanding £75,000,000 4 1/2 per cent. Convertible Loan 1993, the holders of which have the right to convert each £14.10 nominal of the Loan into one 'A' Ordinary Share until 12th February, 1993.
- (iv) In accordance with the provisions of Schedule 23, Finance Act 1972, dividends payable on the 6 1/2 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and the 8 per cent. Second Cumulative Preference Shares are calculated at the rates of 4.375 per cent. and 8.6 per cent. per annum respectively, without deduction of income tax.

B. Loan Capital, Borrowed Money, Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

(1) The loan capital and borrowed money of the Group at 1st April, 1975, were as follows:-

	£'000	£'000
<b>Loan Capital</b>		
Rank - Secured Mortgage repayable 1985		33
Rank - Secured		
6 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/98	123	
8 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1986/93	4,942	
5 1/2 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95	2,361	
10 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1997/2002	18,736	
5 1/2 per cent. U.S. \$ Bonds 1996	10,401	
U.S. \$75,000,000 4 1/2 per cent. Convertible Loan 1993	31,204	
Loan repayable 1979	27	
Bank Loans	44,748	
		112,542
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
Secured		59,802
Unsecured		40,771
		100,573
<b>Bank Overdrafts and Acceptance Credits</b>		
Rank		44,320
Unsecured		2,229
Secured		12,074
Unsecured		58,523
		£271,371

Of the £213,248,000 loan capital £86,815,000 is repayable within five years and of these amounts £16,064,000 is repayable within one year.

(2) At 1st April, 1975, the Group had commitments for capital expenditure amounting to approximately £56,000,000. Capital expenditure authorised by the Directors but not contracted for amounted to approximately £4,000,000.

(3) At 1st April, 1975 the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees amounting in aggregate to approximately £13,000,000.

Save as aforesaid and apart from inter-company transactions neither Rank nor any of its subsidiaries had outstanding at 1st April, 1975 any borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other financial obligations.

Borrowings and guarantees in overseas currencies have been converted at middle market exchange rates prevailing on 1st April, 1975.

### C. Five Year Profit Record

The following is a summary of the consolidated profit and loss account of the Group, including its share of profits of Associated Companies, for the five financial periods ended 31st October, 1974 based on the audited accounts for those periods:-

Trading profit before depreciation	19,185	14,380	21,353	31,483	27,119
Depreciation	5,237	4,758	5,246	6,786	8,257
Trading profit	13,888	9,622	16,107	24,697	18,862
Share of profits before taxation of Associated Companies					
The Rank Xerox Companies	30,934	29,187	36,320	47,384	55,319
Others	2,060	2,071	2,838	3,983	3,530
Dividends and interest receivable	1,215	1,065	1,154	3,619	2,543
Less: Interest payable	48,097	41,905	58,419	79,633	81,054
	5,828	5,288	6,043	11,223	18,767
Profit before taxation	43,869	36,619	50,376	68,410	62,287
Less: Taxation	20,491	17,298	23,639	33,338	29,943
Profit after taxation	22,588	19,221	26,437	35,072	32,344
Less: Minority interests	844	533	708	956	1,191
Profit attributable to Rank (note 2)	21,744	18,788	25,728	34,116	31,153
Less: Preference dividends	1,114	833	833	622	583
Profit attributable to Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary shareholders excluding extraordinary items	£20,630	£17,955	£24,895	£33,494	£30,570
Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary Dividends (note 3)	8,115	7,810	8,193	7,583	3,378
Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary Dividends in pence per share (notes 3 and 4)	4.4106p	5.625p	8.875p	5.0531p	5.5793p
Earnings in pence per share excluding extraordinary items (note 4)	11.8p	12.8p	17.7p	22.3p	20.4p

Notes on Five Year Profit Record



## IBM system basis of Wellorax service

## Computer news

systems, more than doubled its use of nitrogen during 1974

The company made a net profit of £368,000 on a turnover of £3.7m for the 1974 calendar year. This compares with a loss of £113,000 and a turnover of £1,126,000 for the nine-month period ending December 31, 1973.

systems are now installed in the United Kingdom. New customers joining the past year included Ford, British Oxygen, John Dickinson, Reckitt & Colman and the IMI group.

The company's largest project, British Rail's TOPS freight information system continues

higher-performance Datapoint model, the 5500, was introduced earlier this month.

Honeywell and Control Data Corporation have agreed to set up a jointly-owned company which will design, develop and manufacture "rotating mass-memory products" for computers.

pany will be owned 70 per cent by Control Data and 30 per cent by Honeywell. It will have assets of about \$75m (more than £30m) and will employ about 5,000 people.

**Model system**

A new computer-based corporate modelling system, it was announced yesterday by Inbucon/AIC Management Consultants, London, has been fully proven after three years of tests.

Using the system, managers can assess the effect on their

businesses of variations in such factors as prices, production, wages and interest rates.

**Kenneth Owen**

The application lists  
at 3.00 p.m.

**THE RA**  
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To the Directors of N. M.  
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Number of "A" Orders

shares from 1,000 to and thereafter in increments of 100 shares. The requirements will not be exceeded.

2. I/We hereby authorize the transfer of the number of shares for any surplus application my/our name(s) to be purchased and paid for a

3. I/We declare that I/for the above mentioned declaration cannot be made an Approved Agent in the Exchange Control Act. 1/4. I/We hereby acknowledge under the U.S. Securities Commissions in Canada principals and that I

restricted transaction  
sale made directly or  
possession or areas  
cluding corporations  
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SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

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Surname and designation  
(Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)  
Address (in full including  
postal code)

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Surname and Designation \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)  
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(3) Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
First Name(s) in full \_\_\_\_\_  
Surname and Designation \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)

**Address in full** \_\_\_\_\_

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In the case of joint application, this application must be signed and  
under hand by an authorized officer of the institution.

**LODGING INSTRUMENT**

**A. This application for** \_\_\_\_\_  
Limited, New Issues

London EC2P 2BP, to  
cheque for the amount  
Limited and crossed "  
Bank or Branch there  
application.

No receipt will be issued in due course either by a for any amount over-paid. B. Payment of the balance on a Bank or Branch National Westminster 23rd May, 1976 together. Your attention is

default in payment of

Authorized Depositories  
include banks and stock brokers.  
An Approved Agent in  
The Scheduled Territories  
Republic of Ireland and Gibraltar.  
†Amounts payable on

Count, St.	50 shares
ing usual	100 shares
	500 shares
ber, 1973	1,000 shares
	5,000 shares

Issue of  
£3,200,000 12½ per cent.  
Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1987/92  
at par

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Stock to the Official List. Particulars of the Stock are available in the statistical services of Extel Statistical Services Limited and Moodies Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 12th May, 1975 from:—

**KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED,**  
34 Lime Street, London, EC3M 7LX  
*and from*  
**SHEPPARDS and CHASE,**  
Clements House, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7AV

**THE PATALING RUBBER ESTATES,  
LIMITED**

**Issued & Paid-up Capital ... £3,263,275 in 10p shares**  
**Secretaries and Agents**  
**Harrisons & Crossfield, Limited**

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	<b>Year ended</b>	
	<b>31.10.73</b>	<b>31.10.72</b>
<b>PROFIT AND DIVIDEND</b>		
Profit after tax	<b>£1,882,987</b>	<b>£1,019,263</b>
Dividend for year	<b>£877,548</b>	<b>£688,114</b>
(maximum permissible)	<b>(2.08309p)</b>	<b>(1.878p)</b>
 <b>CROPS HARVESTED</b>		
Rubber - by	<b>15,358,738</b>	<b>15,075,297</b>
Palm oil & kernels - long tons	<b>26,736</b>	<b>22,941</b>
 <b>PLANTED ACREAGE</b>		
<b>Rubber, Oil Palms and Cocoa - 44,496 acres</b>		

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**Annual General Meeting - 14th May 1975**

## MOULINEX

The figure for sales excluding taxes for the first quarter of 1975 was 268.7 million as compared with 211.3 million for the same quarter in 1974—an increase of 27.1%. It should be noted that sales for the first quarter of 1974 showed an increase of 23.72% against those for the same quarter in 1973.

Export sales for the first quarter of 1975 amounted to 114.2 million as compared with 99.3 million for the same quarter in 1974—an increase of 45.11%.

**APPLICATION FORM**

For the 'A' non-Voting Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open on Friday, 25th April, 1975 and will close on the same date.

**W. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited**  
 'A' Ordinary Shares of 25p each at 140p per share of  
**W. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited**  
 per share on application and the balance of 70p per share  
 on or before 23rd May, 1975.

**Inchcape & Sons Limited**

I enclose the number of "A" Ordinary Shares of 25p each of The Rank Organisation set out below and enclose a cheque for the amount payable on application at the rate that the attached cheque will be honoured on first presentation. I/We agree to pay the sum of £           as the amount of value this application may have.

I/we hereby offer for Sale dated 21st April, 1975, subject to the Memorandum and Company, I/We undertake to pay the balance of the purchase price (being 70p per share) on Friday, 23rd May, 1975 and agree that, if such payment is not duly made or if such payment shall be liable to forfeiture in which event you shall not be obliged to return the shares, such liability to forfeiture will be without prejudice to and in addition to any other including in particular the right (which I/we hereby acknowledge and grant in instalment form me/us).

*(I/we) shares applied for\*\**

**Amount of cheque enclosed\***

£                         

for a minimum of 50 shares. Applications in excess of that number or in multiples of 100 shares up to 1,000 shares, in multiples of 500 00 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares thereafter up to 20,000 shares and in multiples of 20,000 shares. Applications which do not comply with these considered.

and request you to send me/us a partly paid renounceable Letter of Acceptance in respect of which this application is accepted, together with a cheque, if applicable, for the balance of my/our debt to the first address shown below and to arrange to lodge on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of any shares I/we are duly renounced by me/us, in accordance with the Letter of Acceptance.

I/we are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories \* and am/are not applying for admission to the public market in any of the said territories. If it appears that it must be decided and reference must be made to an Authorized Person of the Republic of Ireland \* through whom this form must be lodged. \* See below under "Notes".

I declare that the shares being offered are not being registered either under Act of 1933 and amendments thereto or with any of the Securities Commissions. Accordingly, I/we confirm that i am/we are purchasing the shares as private placements and have not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any shares in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, as restricted transactions\* shall mean any offer or sale which is prohibited or restricted by law.

Indirectly: (a) in the United States of America [including its territories, possessions and dependencies] or to nationals, citizens or residents of (in partnership created or organised in) the United States of America; (b) in Canada;

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When completed should be forwarded to National Westminster Bank  
 Department, P.O. Box 78, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue,  
 not later than 3.00 p.m., on Friday, 25th April, 1975, together with a  
 payable on application made payable to National Westminster Bank  
 "negotiable". A separate cheque which must be drawn in sterling on a

the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland must accompany each

**"EXCHANGE CONTROL ACT 1967**

Inscribed in Appendixes I and II of the Current rate of the Bank of England's Notes, E.C. 1 and 2, and, subject to procedure in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, may be used as legal tender in current issues of the Bank of England's Notes, E.C. 10, at present concerns the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the

Stamp of Banker or Stockbroker	V.A.T. Registration No. (If not registered write "None")



## Opec to hold special conference in Vienna

Vienna, April 21.—Ministers from oil exporting nations will hold an extraordinary conference here next month, informed sources said.

The meeting, the first since the collapse of preliminary talks with consumer nations earlier this month, has been provisionally set for May 15, the sources said.

The 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is scheduled to hold a regular conference in Libreville, Gabon, on June 9, but oil ministers have now agreed to an Algerian initiative to hold an extra session.

This news follows a report from Abu Dhabi that such a meeting had been requested as an emergency measure.

Mr. Maq Saeed Al Oseiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, said the issue of what the oil producers should do with their surplus earnings has become critical. He called upon the producers to draw up a "unified policy of investment" as a first step towards a "unified fiscal policy" in relations with the oil consumers of the West.

The issue of petrodollar investments—or "recycling"—is one over which the two sides have been at loggerheads. The West wants Arab money but balks at uncontrolled Arab investments, particularly in strategic industrial sectors. For their part, the producers want to invest their surplus oil earnings, estimated at \$60,000m last year, but complain of restrictions over what they are allowed and not allowed to buy into.

With the collapse of the Paris talks, financial observers said the Opec countries can be expected to take unilateral action on recycling and other issues that would have awaited discussion at the now indefinitely postponed energy conference.

Exporters puzzled: Oil-exporting countries are perplexed about Western unease over increasing Arab investment in industrialized countries. Mr. Abdulatif Usuf al-Hamad, Director General of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, said in London yesterday.

At a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Mr. al-Hamad said the West seems to invite investment in such firms as St Martin's Property of Britain, and Fried Krupp Huettenwerke A.G. of West Germany, but then when the oil exporters follow through with investments, warnings about "a new saracen invasion are heard".

## Magnox nuclear power stations 'cheaper to run than coal or oil'

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Correspondent

Britain's first-generation Magnox nuclear power stations were highly reliable and economical "workhorses", Mr. Arthur Hawkins, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, told a Paris conference yesterday.

In a speech prepared for the European Nuclear Conference, Mr. Hawkins said nuclear power had reached the stage in the CEBG system where it is producing electricity more cheaply than coal or oil-fired generation.

There was no doubt that the Magnox programme was now costing, overall, less than would an equivalent programme of contemporary coal-fired stations.

Last year, he said, "the CEBG's Magnox stations cost us \$49m more in depreciation, interest and operating expenses because they are nuclear. Nevertheless, they saved no less

than £133m on our fuel bill. This, then, gave a net balance for the year of £84m in favour of the Magnox stations."

Another major advantage of the Magnox reactors was their low radiation dose exposures for operating staff.

Development and engineering effort on a nuclear station did not stop when construction was complete, the CEBG chairman said. Much effort was devoted to modifications to improve availability, and the results had been "strikingly successful".

For example, based on their net output capability, the average load factor of the CEBG's seven fully commissioned Magnox stations for a three-month period last winter was 98 per cent.

Because the Magnox stations were operated continuously, Mr. Hawkins added, the high load factors also reflected the stations' reliability. In fact this

was "far higher" than that of any comparable conventional plant on the board's system.

Another measure of this reliability was the fuel performance of the stations. "Since our first commercial nuclear stations were commissioned in 1962, nearly 1.5 million fuel elements have been used in the CEBG's Magnox reactors; and fewer than 1,500—that is, 0.1 per cent—have failed in service."

"I may add that over the past 18 months the failure rate has been reduced to 0.03 per cent."

Mr. Hawkins had little to say about the forthcoming Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor programme except: "We are giving top priority to the development of the SGHWR, and by devoting sufficient effort at the initial stage of the development, we shall be saving time and money later on."

## GKN fights American dominance of axle market

By Clifford Webb  
Guest, Kean and Nettlefold is

embarking on a reorganisation of the axle manufacturing companies they acquired last year.

The target for Britain's biggest engineering group is the £100m a year market for commercial vehicle axles and transmissions which is being increasingly dominated by two American companies—Eaton and Rockwell.

The Americans have made remarkable progress in Britain, mainly by purchasing existing axle producers such as British Leyland's Maudslayi plant at Alcester, Warwickshire.

They have been assisted in this by a pronounced swing away from "in house" production of axles by truck manufacturers throughout Europe.

Early last year GKN bought two established axle makers, firms—Kirkstall of Leeds, and Centrax, of Newton Abbott. Together with their existing subsidiary, Salisbury Transmissions, a leading supplier of light axles, this gave GKN the means to provide formidable opposition to the Americans.

Since then, however, there has been no news of moves to integrate the three companies or to make a concerted marketing drive.

This delay was all the more surprising because most truck manufacturers have been—and some still are—developing the most extensive range of new trucks for many years.

Priority calls for investment in other projects is the probable cause of this delay. But the recent £36.5m rights issue has now given GKN more flexibility.

The result is that during the past few days GKN has decided to pull the three axle companies together to form a new sub-group, GKN Axles.

Cowley may restart today  
By R. W. Shakespeare

Car production is expected to restart at British Leyland's Austin/Morris plant at Cowley, Oxford, today after being at standstill since last Thursday because of a dispute over short-term working arrangements.

Today Marina production is expected to resume work. The start of this week's four-day working arrangement, and this is expected to lead to a return to work by the strikers and all other workers who were laid off on the production lines of the Maxi and the new 18/22 car ranges.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The right indexation

From Mr. T. E. Simms  
Sir, Mr. Hoskyns (April 11) implies that when everything is indexed we are on the way to stability, and Professor Pearce and Mr. Kregel (April 9) say that when everything is indexed the index itself is reduced to a nonsense. Surely it all depends on what index we are using and what we are trying to compensate for.

The only conclusion I can come to about the particular indexes which are used/proposed is that far from inducing stability into our economy, they have the opposite effect.

They do this by introducing positive rather than negative feedback into the system, and are therefore inflationary in times of inflation and deflationary in times of deflation.

For example, the threshold agreements, which relate wages to cost of living, imply that groups of us intend to entitle ourselves to particular standards of living irrespective of how much we are willing or not willing to work for these, and the efficiency with which we work, and irrespective of other (including external) factors affecting the country's (or particular industry's) trading situation.

If we allow this kind of indexing as well as the other inflationary trends with which we are already familiar, to become generally accepted practice, then we are left with the exchange rate as the only inexorable and merciless corrective to put us right with the world.

As much as I don't like the idea of indexing selected areas, for the same reason as Mr. Hoskyns, we might make an exception of pensions. This would depend on whether we accept the moral argument that it is wrong for the inflation

created by the working generation to hurt the retired generation.

If we are serious about using the indexing technique as a means of stabilising our affairs, then it is important to choose the right index and it would be hard to find a better index for wages (and perhaps other factors) than the national overall deficit (or surplus).

By including components representing the cumulative as well as the running deficit or surplus in the index (or adjustment factor) and the change in this, we could provide a feedback into our economic system which includes an anticipatory characteristic.

Fellow engineers will recognise this as analogous to the three term controller which we have come to accept as a standard method of achieving stability in almost all of our control systems, be it on autopilot, chemical plant or power station.

The analysis of the mechanism whereby we are able to keep our balance on a bicycle or even just to stand on our own two feet shows that nature has been using the three term controller long before we understood or consciously adopted it in man-made systems.

Since it is such a universal and effective method of achieving stability in both natural and man-made systems, I suggest it is worth applying it to our economic system.

I have no doubt that we have the ability to identify, make and apply the correct measurements. But I doubt whether we will have the will to do this, until we have gone further into the guts of inflation and become aware of the dangers soon enough.

T. E. SIMMS,  
Bradford, Yorkshire.

and low comparative salaries (especially in industry) before they break even, let alone make a return on their investment.

The result, of course, is that the British manager, very often with greater ability than his continental counterpart, takes a drop in real living standards by returning to work in the United Kingdom.

NIGEL C. F. WILLIAMS,  
The European Institute of Business Administration,  
Boulevard de Constance,  
77305 Fontainebleau, France.

### Bitter reflections on the Budget

From Mr. Nigel C. F. Williams  
Sir, As one of the 32 British participants at the European Institute of Business Administration (INEAD), I listened to the Budget Speech with bitterness. Given two years of 18 per cent inflation and the present tax structure, I estimate that to achieve a £1,200 increase in real disposable income, my gross salary would need to rise approximately £4,750 over the level two years ago. This seems ludicrous.

INEAD ranks as the leading postgraduate management school outside the United States, and is unique in the quality of its international intake. Each year the British participants achieve the most distinguished results, and yet the average leaving salary for the British is invariably lower than that for other European nations.

The majority of participants finance their studies largely by bank borrowings, but the British are faced with prohibitive taxes

and low comparative salaries (especially in industry) before they break even, let alone make a return on their investment.

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### UK patents

From Mr. N. J. Flower  
Sir, The near doubling of Patent Office fees portends a virtual demise of the national patent system that sounds like hyperbole.

Central to the success of the patent is the very high gear between the one hand number of completed applications to be examined any one year (a very expensive procedure) and on the other hand the number of annual fees to be paid in one year on granted patents.

Such fees are payable in respect of 12 years of the life of patents, and, as many patents fall by the side as the years proceed, it can be seen that the renewals per year to creations per year is never very high.

It is thus necessary to understand the costly nature of patent applications, which are heavily subsidised by annual taxes on patents, and for which there is hope.

The other side of the coin that swingeing fee increase greatly heightening the barriers to higher research, will be the progress enormously diminishing the number of patents that keep in force. So the real "take" will plummet.

I have no doubt that we have the ability to identify, make and apply the correct measurements. But I doubt whether we will have the will to do this, until we have gone further into the guts of inflation and become aware of the dangers soon enough.

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## Creditors to decide on Aston offer

By Business News Staff

Individual letters are to be sent to the 700 unsecured creditors of Aston Martin Lagonda asking whether they will accept the terms of the £1,050,000 takeover offer that has come from an Anglo-American-Canadian consortium.

Aston's parent, Company Developments of Solihull, which is also the debentureholder, has agreed to the takeover as long as the creditors are prepared to accept the payment of between 7p and 10p in the pound which it estimates the offer will provide. Creditors are owed more than £1m.

A spokesman for Aston said last night that Mr. William Willson, chairman of Aston and Company Developments, would be contacting creditors, individually.

An informal committee of creditors has already accepted the offer.

Meanwhile, Mr. Michael Clarke, the Aston receiver and manager, was yesterday said to have instructed solicitors to begin drawing up contracts for the sale of the company to the consortium.

French activity falls  
Paris, April 21.—France's economic activity has dropped 8 per cent since the start of the year and 9 per cent since mid-1974, according to an assessment by the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

## NYSE report hits at shortage of capital

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, April 21

Directors of the New York stock exchange raised the spectre today of a grave capital shortage within United States companies, unless the Federal Government took action to strengthen the share markets and encourage increased domestic and foreign investment.

The exchange's annual report, published today, notes that vigorous equity markets are vital if United States companies are to raise the estimated \$800,000m (about £333,334m) of investment funds they will need in the next 10 years. The report states that as much as half of this volume must come from new equity offerings.

The exchange again attacks the abolition of fixed brokerage commission rates, which the Securities and Exchange Commission now appears determined to go ahead with on May 1. Further, the exchange calls for improved tax allowances for investors to stimulate share market trading and for the reduction of current limitations on foreign investment.

While the report at times suggests that the brokerage industry in the United States is facing a crisis, because of the general economic trend, new government regulations and lack of fresh incentives to invest, it appears from the figures that it is the exchange itself, rather than its members, that has really suffered.

With regard to the problems of a possible capital shortage, the report notes that to meet investment needs companies in the next 10 years in the United States will have to raise an average of roughly \$28,000m to \$35,000m a year in new equities alone. It adds that not even in the best years of the market have United States companies managed to float \$20,000m of new equities in a single year.

However, it would appear that foreign investors took a highly cautious view of United States securities last year and total of their net purchases, when all sales are deducted, was the lowest for four years as a whole.

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## EEC chief visiting US to discuss world trade

From David Cross  
Luxembourg, April 21

Mr. Richie Ryan, the Irish Minister of Finance and acting chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers, is to visit Washington early next month for talks with Mr. William Simon, the United States Treasury Secretary, on the future pattern of world trade.

Although some members of the Community, including the British, are sceptical about the value of his mission, Mr. Ryan said here that it was appropriate that the Community should have contacts with other leading economic powers.

Among the subjects he wanted to discuss with Mr. Simon was the timing and extent of America's latest recessionary measures and their impact on employment in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Ryan was attending one of the shortest meetings of EEC ministers of finance on record. During 35 minutes of discussion they disposed of all items on their agenda by agreeing to postpone any decisions until a later date.

On behalf of the British, Sir Douglas Hogg, permanent Secretary at the Treasury, briefed the ministers on last week's deflationary Budget. He also secured an agreement from them to discuss with the Americans next month EEC plans to allow central banks to buy and sell gold on the open market.

During an earlier informal lunch, the ministers touched briefly on the Swiss request to participate in the joint currency float operated by the West Germans, the Danes and the Benelux countries. Because of continuing objections by the French, it was agreed that no final decision should be taken.

Shell calls off oil talks with Iran  
Houston, April 21.—Shell Oil Company said it and the National Iranian Oil Company agreed to defer talks indefinitely on a proposed refinery in Iran, shipping arrangements to transfer petroleum products to the United States and a joint partnership to market them.

NFC buys French frozen food outlet  
The state-owned National Freight Corporation has expanded its continental interests with the purchase of one of France's largest frozen food, processing, transportation, and cold store businesses, Robert Hilaire of Bordeaux. The price was about \$5m (£850,000) through an NFC subsidiary.

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# Horace Cory

CHEMICAL COLOUR MANUFACTURERS

Mr. J. H. Grimshaw, chairman and managing director, reports on 1974:

\* Sales and Profits have shown substantial growth and have reached an all time high and pre-tax profits rose from £195,657 to £292,064. The Board accordingly proposes to pay a final ordinary dividend of 0.4306p per share making a total for the year of 0.6431p per share, the maximum permitted under current legislation.

\* As to the future, it would be unwise for me to speculate. I can only say that many of the industries which we supply are passing through a very difficult period, and there is a dwindling demand throughout the world. In view of this recession we are unlikely to repeat our 1974 results, but I believe we can continue to give a good account of ourselves.

HORACE CORY & CO. LTD., NATHAN WAY, LONDON E20 6AY

## BARTON & SONS LTD

### 1974—ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

	1974	1973
Sales	£26,177	£21,114
Profits	2,835	1,976
Earnings per share	9.37p	6.95p
Dividend per share	2.4931p	2.2482p

#### PROSPECTS

It is not possible to make a forecast with any confidence but on the basis of information currently available 1975 could be another satisfactory year although we do not anticipate it to reach the 1974 profit level.

Full accounts from:  
The Secretary, Marriott Road,  
Dudley, West Midlands, DY2 0LA.

## Spirax-Sarco Engineering Limited

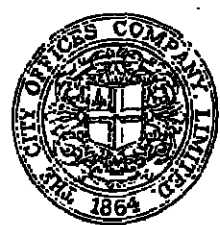
Group's business predominantly in energy conservation field

Mr. A. C. Brown, Chairman, refers to the following in his 1974 Annual Statement:

- Turnover up 25% at £16.6 m.
- Record trading profit but higher interest charges
- Overseas business increased to 55% of turnover
- Growth of group forecast to continue

International Specialists in Fluid Control Equipment

Charlton House, Cheltenham, Glos. GL53 8ER



### The City Offices Company Limited

Extracts from the Report and Accounts for the Year 1974

- Gross Income has for the first time exceeded £1,000,000.
- Without dividend restraint, the profit available for distribution would have enabled the Board to have further increased the rate of dividend for the year.
- Temple Colston House, Bristol, our major office development project, is now available for occupation. Finance for the scheme is wholly covered by existing resources.
- A substantial increase in rental income is expected, following the lifting of control of business rents.

Summary of Results	Year ended 31st December	1972	1973	1974
Gross Income	£000	£700	£757	£1,032
Profit after Taxation	£000	289	366	375
Dividends, net	£000	350	271	309
Profit retained	£000	29	93	69
Earnings per share, net		1.24p	1.54p	1.62p

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### William Baird pulled back by sharp reverse on textiles side

By Andrew Wilson

Results for the full year a little better than indicated at the interim stage helped push William Baird shares up 2p to 90p yesterday. On group turnover up from £53.4m to £59.8m, pre-tax profits reversed the slight downturn seen after six months to show a gain from £2.94m to £3.10m.

Last year was a year of swings and roundabouts. Baird Textiles, where the surplus was reduced by £438,000 to £2.38m, failed to make up the ground lost through the three-day week, while sales during the last quarter of 1974 were below expectations.

With stocks now above budget, production is being cut back. The contribution from the 29.7 per cent-controlled associ-

ate, Dawson International fell from £1.24m to £1.20m and the substantial deterioration in almost all its operations will mean a reduction in the profits attributable to Baird in 1975.

The industrial activities improved from £1.07m to £1.17m due entirely to Darchem increasing its profits from £759,000 to £1,000,000, offsetting the £2,400,000 loss of the associated companies and the £45,000 at the 20 per cent owned Butterfield Harvey.

Recovering from the floods which impinged upon the interim performance, the Sierra Leone Development Company reversed 1973's loss of £626,000 to a profit of £95,000.

Net asset value on December 31 is calculated at 12.9p (15.5p) while bank overdrafts are little changed at £4.7m as are loans at £3.2m.

### AP Cement working at 80 pc of capacity

At the moment demand in the United Kingdom for the products of Associated Portland Cement is so slack that the group is working to only 80 per cent of capacity; and in these circumstances it is on last year's 60 per cent increase in selling prices that the board is relying to contain further profits damage during what is likely to be another very difficult year.

End-74 stocks, at £51.6m as against £31.3m were slightly higher in volume terms and are still building up. The gearing, though, is still low despite a doubling in overdrafts to £30.3m last year. Net borrowings, at £76.2m, compare with shareholders' funds of £25.2m after a revaluation of fixed assets at the beginning of the year which threw up a surplus of £82.6m.

### Equity Ent in talks on sale of Hemdale unit

Although financial details are not disclosed, the board of Equity Enterprises, whose chairman Mr. David Frost, is in talks aimed at the disposal of its shareholding in its listed American subsidiary, Hemdale Enterprises (formerly Russeks Inc.).

The group purchased its 65 per cent holding in what was then Russeks at \$5 a share in July, 1973. This put a price tag on Russeks of about £4.4m, while Equity also agreed to provide \$6m of financing (about £2.3m) at the contemporary exchange rate.

The sale would include all

the entertainment interests of the company to a group including certain executive directors of Equity, headed by Mr. John Daly, joint deputy chairman. The American company is basically a cash shell with assets of some \$6m.

Other investment will be retained by Equity, including the shareholdings in Jacob Kroll and the Munden and Sherman's licensed betting groups. The board has requested a suspension of its shares on the Stock Exchange pending details of the negotiations. Slater Walker Securities has about 21 per cent of Equity.

### Wall Street

New York, April 21.—Stocks gained broadly at New York today with brokers reporting hope among investors that South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's resignation might lead to a negotiated settlement with the Viet cong and Hanoi.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 7.43 points to 815.36. About 990 issues gained to 463 declines.

Volume totalled 23,960,000 shares compared with 22,610,000 shares on Friday.

After the close it was announced that short interest on the New York stock exchange rose to 53,513 shares in the month ended April 15 to 26,085,879 shares, a record high.

### US gold falls sharply

New York, April 21.—Gold futures closed \$2.50 to \$2.50 lower to light trading in New York. In London, dealers said, All Comex contracts fell \$2.50 to \$2.50 lower, April and June, which closed at \$164.90 and \$165.00 respectively. All COMEX contracts closed at \$164.90 and \$165.00 respectively.

Volume totalled 23,960,000 shares compared with 22,610,000 shares on Friday.

### Canadian Prices

Apr 21 Apr 18 Apr 15 Apr 12 Apr 9 Apr 6 Apr 3

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### Stock markets Bats placing dominates trading

The first day of the new account found the equity market in fine form. Turnover remained high, and the market triumphantly survived a major test of investment confidence in the form of a placing of 26.5 million shares in British American Tobacco. The placing, by Imperial Group, topped up some £78m of the cash balances of the major investment institutions, upon which the bull

investors are strongly attracted by the high returns on the shares put on a further 10p to 26p.

market must ultimately depend. But the Bats shares were placed without difficulty in less than one hour, and the rest of the market held its recent gains.

Major stocks made little further progress yesterday but the true firmness of the market was displayed in a series of bargains total of 12,125 indicating that daily money turnover in equities continues at around the £145m to £150m levels regained since Budget Day.

The FT 100 closed 1.4 down at 337.6 with the fall in Bats share price accounting for much of the loss. Base rate cuts from the banks, while helpful for investment confidence, had little effect on industrial shares.

The market was thrown into a turmoil at first, when the floor traders sensed that Imps was placing at least a part of its holding of 68m shares in Bats. The Bats share price slumped to 28p momentarily—only 8p above the placing price—and was reflected in a drop of 5.8 on the FT scale.

But the price rallied to 313p at best to close at 308p, a net 25p off. Imperial Group, benefiting from the £78m cash injection moved up to 53p. The market breathed a sigh of relief.

Morgan Grenfell, the unquoted public merchant bank, has made its report available for publication for the first time and it shows that profits fell from £1.1m to £1.3m in 1974 before a last year after transfers to inner reserves in the banking subsidiaries.

Balance sheet totals rose 27 per cent to £447m, paid-up capital by 40 per cent and disclosed shareholders' funds by 51 per cent. Deposits were up 23 per cent, acceptances 37 per cent and advances 23 per cent.

Mr J. Collins, chairman, says the company is currently busy, and that the revival of the London capital market. He looks forward to a period of consolidation in the company's overseas affairs bringing improved profitability, though he gives a warning of the effects of continuing rising costs. The group's freehold premises were professionally valued in 1971 as being worth no less than £6m.

when it was all over, and was pleased to know that Imps will not be placing any more Bats shares this year.

Shares in Rank Organisation, remained dull as the City assessed the implications of the offer of shares for sale to the investment public. At 160p, the "A" shares closed 10p off.

The cut in base rate from Barclays Bank and later from Midland and National Westminster helped the market but had little effect on banking share prices. Barclays closed 5p better at 275p, with NatWest (25p) and Midland (25p) also higher on the day.

Leading industrialists traded around their pre-weekend levels, with profit takers easily balanced by fresh investors. ICI (243p), Beecham (249p), Boots (232p) and BP (410p) were all looking very firm. The day of the day. But Unilever, strong performer since Budget Day, were clipped back by 10p to 379p by profit taking.

Property shares moved up strongly after press reports that the major estate agent has seen major institutional investors back in the property sector. Stock Conversion, 11p up at 167p, Hamersley "A" 35p up at 415p, Land Securities (210p) and MIPIC (189p) were all strong yesterday.

### Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company	Ord. Div.	Year	Pay	Year's Prev.
Anchor Chemicals (25p) Fin	2.86	2.87	30/5	5.15
Wm Baird (10p) Fin	7.5	7.5	8/7	11.5
Wm Baird (10p) Int	0.71	0.65	1/7	1.68
Chancery Court (10p) Fin	0.37	0.37	2/5	0.7
Currys (25p) Fin	4.78	4.59	—	4.78
East Sussex Eng (10p) Fin	0.62	0.66	4/7	1.36
Golden Gate (10p) Int	0.63	0.55	1/6	1.4
Horizon Midlands (5p) Fin	1.54	2.61	30/5	2.58
Ldn Pavilion (10p) Fin	15.7	15.7	5/6	15.7
Ldn Pavilion (5p) Fin	2.31	2.1	13/6	4.67
Belvoir (25p) Fin	1.87	1.87	3/6	2.88
Newman Granger (10p) Int	0.86	0.83	16/6	1.75
M. F. North (10p) Fin	0.68	0.55	10/6	1.04
Rights & Issues (25p) Fin	2.55	2.48	—	2.55
Wadham Stringer (10p) Fin	1.04	0.8	—	1.84

### Pretax slips at Morgan Grenfell

Morgan Grenfell, the unquoted public merchant bank, has made its report available for publication for the first time and it shows that profits fell from £1.1m to £1.3m in 1974 before a last year after transfers to inner reserves in the banking subsidiaries.

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### Wadham Stringer brighter after dip to £1.7m

Frustrated by the poor supply of shares in the first half of the year, the results of Wadham Stringer, the Hampshire-based British Leyland distributor, in which the South African group Barlow Rand is a substantial shareholder, have ended the full year to December 31 showing a downturn of 11.6 per cent. Turnover was up by 7.2 per cent and the board is confident of continued growth. The first quarter of 1975 was ahead of the same period last year.

After a year of "very rough" for the Dorada vehicle distribution group, which also gets about 10 per cent of its income from engineering, taxable profits for 1974 are down from a record £64,000 to £43,000, and Mr Thomas Kenny, the chairman, says that while better results can be expected when trading picks up, this does not apply to 1975.

Although turnover rose marginally to £33.2m interest alone accounted for £621,000 of profits—an increase of 80 per cent.

### Gold Fields rights

Consolidated Gold Fields say acceptances have been received in respect of more than 92 per cent of the 11.8m new shares offered at 185p a share. New shares not taken up by shareholders on the London registers and holders of ordinary share warrants to bearer have been sold at a premium by the underwriters.

The issue was made to raise about £21m.

### Bacal disposal

The board of Bacal Construction, which last week asked shareholders to continue with the group's present borrowing limit so as to retain the support of its bankers and keep trade going, is now selling its civil engineering subsidiaries. This will release working capital for the building and contracting activities.

The units have been sold to Calliford Brindley for £1.5m, which will be satisfied by the waiver of sums due by Bacal to Calliford Civil Engineering, and Calliford will discharge an overdraft of £475,000.

### Low & Bonar expect to repeat £6.7m

Mr Ian Low, chairman of Low & Bonar Group, expects profits this year to be much the same as in 1974, but he considers it unwise to make a firm prediction. Last year the group turned in £6.7m pre-tax profit on its international operations in packaging, engineering, textiles and footwear.

Mr Low commented that the group's Canadian operations, which currently bring in 61 per cent of total profit, would be unlikely to maintain last year's pace, and has already seen signs of desecrating by customers.

On the United Kingdom side, where profitability was badly hit last year by a further loss at Flotex, the floor covering maker, the board is hoping for a substantial improvement this year.

### Manders downturn

Following five successive years of growth, taxable profits of Manders, the Wolverhampton-based paint and printing ink makers turned down slightly last year. At £1.7m profits compared with £1.85m previously from turnover expanded from £11.4m to £14.4m. Profits at the attributable level worked out to £805,000, against £919,000, but the total dividend is being stepped up from 2.57p to 2.82p with a final payment of 2.09p.

### Chancery Consolidated

In line with the board's forecast at half-time profits of Chancery Consolidated, the Manchester-based banking, marine engineering and mechanical services group, have expanded and for the whole of 1974 were almost £200,000 ahead of last year's £167,000.

### Dealings Land and Gene suspended

Dealings in Land & Developments were suspended yesterday at the company's request following the announcement by the Department of Trade that it was about to advise terms on which the non-shares should be returned.

The company has been centre of controversy for considerable time with centres revolving around previously held by Miss Brahms, the model. At the beginning of last month accounts for the year to September were rejected by shareholders.

The Department of Trade already applied for a Court order seeking an enforcement of the terms of the suspension of the shares were standing at 29p, the "A" at 11p.

### Hestair leap to over £2m

After a 45 per cent impement at the interim stage, tax profits of Hestair, industrial holding company, accelerated in the second to bring the total for the up 71 per cent to £2,09m, 1 over in the year to January rose to £2,09m to £3,11m.

In view of the recovery in profits, the Treasury has issued an increase in dividend total for the year 3.27p to 4.37p, with a 1974 2.90p gross. But earnings still covered 5.6 times. Trading conditions have improved in the major areas which include sports vehicles (Daimler Motoren), culture, education and distribution of leisure equipment. Exports are particularly buoyant.

### London United Inv

Growth continues at London United Investments, where after a year of steady growth, profits have climbed to £125,000 for 1974, turnover up from £3.6m to £4.55m. Insurance account for 46 per cent of turnover while 85 per cent is attributable to overseas earnings.





# Group Sales £782M—up 24.5%

## Export Orders a record £167M—up 72%

Group Sales increased by 24.5% to £782M and were materially influenced by the high price of copper and general inflation.

Operating Profit at £51.8M was only marginally higher whereas Finance Charges at £12.7M were almost double the 1973 figure leaving Pre-Tax Profit 12.8% lower at £39.1M. Earnings at 14.33p showed a small decrease of 2.5%.

Our results did not achieve predicted growth but they were adversely affected by substantial copper inventory losses due to the continuing drop in the price of copper, and further provisions we have made against future losses on certain civil engineering contracts.

### CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Capital expenditure amounted to a record £32M in 1974.

There has been, particularly in political circles, a good deal of criticism of the lack of capital investment by British industry.

I do not accept that this criticism can be applied to our own Company as I believe that we have some of the finest plants in the world engaged in the manufacture of a wide range of electric cable products.

It must obviously be our policy to continue to invest in improved equipment but we would equally expect that Government must create an environmental situation within which an efficient Company can make an acceptable level of profits and retain earnings to sustain both fixed and working capital requirements.

### OVERSEAS GROUP

Consolidated profits after copper inventory losses for the Australian MM Group fell short of their record figures for 1973.

In Canada, Phillips Cables Ltd. had another highly successful year achieving record sales and record operating profits.

The year was an excellent one for both Scottish Cables (S.A.) Ltd. and BICC (S.A.) Ltd., and similar results were obtained by our associated companies, African Cables Ltd. and Winding Wires Ltd.

The improvement in the performance of our associated company, General Cable Corporation, in 1973, has been sustained in 1974.

### U.K. CABLES GROUP

1974 was a difficult year for the U.K. Cables Group.

The demand for most of our products remained very strong but we were unable to reflect in our prices the massive escalation in costs, and margins at home were seriously eroded.

A notable achievement in 1974 was the winning by our Winding Wires Division of the Queen's Award to Industry for Technological Innovation. This is the third time the BICC Group has won the Queen's Award to Industry for Technological Innovation.

### U.K. METALS GROUP

The Group's improvement in performance in 1973 was carried considerably further in 1974 with all Units showing substantially better profits than in the previous year. Record levels of exports were obtained.

### CONSTRUCTION—BALFOUR BEATTY

The 1974 results were inevitably affected by the state of emergency in the U.K. in the early part of the year and by unusually wet weather in the second half of the year.

Despite these problems, eight out of the nine Balfour Beatty Divisions had a reasonably good year.

Balfour Beatty entered 1975 with an order book exceeding £150M and with its strength in overseas work, the present recession in the U.K. Construction Industry is not expected to have a serious impact.

### EXPORTS

Yet again BICC has achieved a new record total for exports from this country—£127M, or 23% up on 1973. The increase in export orders received, however, was even more striking, 72%, to a total of no less than £167M.

### PERSONNEL

In accordance with our belief that the great majority of our U.K. employees should have the incentive which share options provide of participation in the growth of the Company's prosperity which their joint efforts help to promote, share options were offered to all U.K. employees having five years' service and over 25 years of age. Over 5,000 employees now have options over some 5.6 million Ordinary Shares. The basic identity of interest of employees, management and shareholders is obviously becoming more widely recognised in BICC.

### THE OUTLOOK

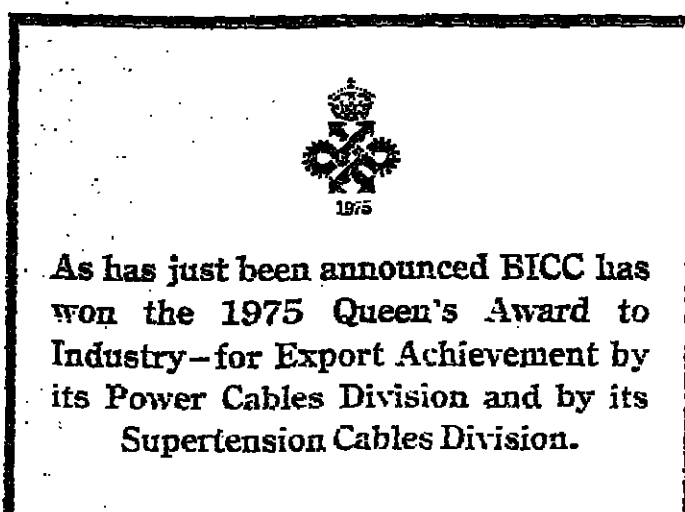
We are undoubtedly facing a very difficult and challenging year.

Many matters are outside our own control, consequently it is impossible to forecast the extent to which better trading conditions and opportunities will arise.

As I have said before, we are well equipped with people and plant throughout the BICC Group to achieve the best possible results in the circumstances.

*Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. W. Fraser, C.B.E.*

*Copies of the Chairman's Statement and Directors' Report and Accounts and Review of Group Activities may be obtained from The Secretary, British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited, P.O. Box No. 5, 21 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QN.*



**BICC is the largest organisation in the world with complete facilities for research, manufacture and contracting in the transmission and distribution of electric energy for power and communication purposes.**







[illegible]



Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 10

**WOMAN'S OWN**

Two enthusiastic and energetic girls (over 21) to join our busy team answering readers' queries on just about everything from washing machines to do-it-yourself divorce. Every thing from "O" levels including English Language, fast, accurate typing and experience in answering letters on our initiative. Salary £1,996 p.a., 5 weeks' holiday. Hours 9.30-5.30.

Covent Garden area. Moving to new office close Blackfriars Road early 1976.

Phone Rosemary Pasco, 01-836 3468, Extn. 777.

**INTERVIEWER/CONSULTANT**

We are a small recruitment consultancy in W.I. We believe in a high standard of interview and to provide a professional and personal service to our clients. We are looking to recruit a new interviewer. The job involves interviewing and short listing applicants, liaising with clients, advising on personnel queries and administration. Candidates with experience of a recruitment consultancy, as a recruitment consultant or a recruitment officer, would be a great advantage. The salary is negotiable and the hours are flexible. The consultancy is small and we work as a tight team and then for a while. Ring Caroline Dunning on 493 9494

**PART TIME SWITCHBOARD STAFF**

Would you like to work for only 2 weeks in each month in our modern office in Kensington? We are looking for a part time switchboard staff. The job involves answering calls, taking messages and dealing with enquiries. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring Caroline Dunning on 493 9494

**ANTIQUES PART TIME**

Personable young woman with a keen interest in antiques, particularly porcelain. Occasional typing. Phone 10 a.m.-4 p.m. 01-239 5616

**RECEPTIONIST**

Required by Mollie Brown for a part time receptionist. The job involves answering calls, taking messages and dealing with enquiries. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**PART-TIME AFTERNOON RECEPTIONIST**

Relate agents in central London require intelligent and efficient staff for afternoon reception. No typing or shorthand. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Telephone 01-239 5616, ext. 200.

**CHRISTOPHER McDONNELL**

Requires a receptionist in his South London office. The job involves answering calls, taking messages and dealing with enquiries. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**TOP LINE RECEPTIONIST**

This job is for a top line receptionist. The job involves answering calls, taking messages and dealing with enquiries. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**PART-TIME RECEPTIONIST**

Part-time receptionist required for a central London office. The job involves answering calls, taking messages and dealing with enquiries. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**FASHION MANAGERESSES**

Urgently required for a fashion magazine. The job involves managing the fashion department, including buying, styling and editing. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**RETAIL MULTIPLE**

Urgently required for a retail multiple. The job involves managing the retail department, including buying, selling and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**MEDICAL SECRETARIES**

Urgently required for a medical practice. The job involves managing the medical department, including typing, filing and patient care. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**SUPER GIRL**

Urgently required for a super girl. The job involves managing the super girl department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**SPAN**

Urgently required for a span. The job involves managing the span department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**RECEPTIONIST**

Urgently required for a receptionist. The job involves managing the receptionist department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**COOK FOR CORRU**

Urgently required for a cook for corrupt. The job involves managing the cook for corrupt department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**JEAN WATTS**

Urgently required for Jean Watts. The job involves managing the Jean Watts department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**INFORMATION EXPERT**

Urgently required for an information expert. The job involves managing the information expert department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**WELL EDUCATED GIRL**

Urgently required for a well educated girl. The job involves managing the well educated girl department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

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of a City firm of Insurance Brokers. Job involvement and satisfaction should be considered more important than the amount of her monthly pay cheque. For someone with capable secretarial skills we can offer an interesting and absorbing position where initiative and hard work will be rewarded with an excellent salary and generous fringe benefits.

Please contact Evelyn Edgerton, Assistant Personnel Manager.

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**TRAVEL-CRUISE CO. PA £2,450**

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PERSONAL SECRETARY

to the Professor of Medical Care and Tropical Medicine. The job involves managing the medical department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**HOW IS YOUR SHORTHAND?**

We are a professional firm in the West End and we need a young Secretary, with good shorthand and a keen interest in the office. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**BE TREATED LIKE GOLD DUST**

Is one of our clients, a household name who is looking for a young, lively, intelligent and efficient Secretary. The job involves managing the household name department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**GRADUATE GIRLS**

Financial Secretary/PA £2,500

The Graduate Girls are looking for a young, lively, intelligent and efficient Secretary. The job involves managing the Graduate Girls department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**CHARM THE CHAIRMAN**

£2,400 NEG

Urgently required for a charm the chairman. The job involves managing the charm the chairman department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**WINE MERCHANTS**

Urgently required for a wine merchants. The job involves managing the wine merchants department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**SECRETARY To Senior Personnel Executive**

WE OFFER An exceptionally varied job with a young dynamic team at the centre of a large international Organisation. With interests ranging from films to scientific instruments.

YOU SHOULD OFFER Good shorthand secretarial skills, a friendly personality, and a wish to work on your own initiative.

SALARY £2,250 p.a. - 10p L.V.s. p.d.

Please contact Marian Miles on: 01-828 7755

**GUINNESS LEADS!**

A young, lively, intelligent and efficient Secretary. The job involves managing the Guinness Leads department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**

111 BROMPTON ROAD, BROMPTON, LONDON, W8 5JF

Urgently required for a Joyce Guinness Bureau. The job involves managing the Joyce Guinness Bureau department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**SECRETARY TO SENIOR DIRECTOR**

In the homebased world of William Hill, there are many opportunities for secretaries. The job involves managing the William Hill department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**RESEARCH SECRETARY**

£2,176-£2,536

Required to work for the Consultant Cardiologist, who is interested in research projects in heart disease. The job involves managing the Consultant Cardiologist department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**COME MARKETING IN MAYFAIR**

PA Secretary required for the marketing department in Mayfair. The job involves managing the marketing department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**START AT THE TOP**

When you join this large international company, you will be starting at the top. The job involves managing the international company department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE**

Urgently required for an international magazine. The job involves managing the international magazine department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**SECRETARY TO SENIOR DIRECTOR**

Urgently required for a secretary to senior director. The job involves managing the secretary to senior director department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**SECRETARY TO SENIOR PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE**

Urgently required for a secretary to senior personnel executive. The job involves managing the secretary to senior personnel executive department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND**

Even we are surprised at the number and variety of career opportunities now flowing in daily. Secretaries and indeed all grades of office staff—Telephonists, Clerks, Bookkeepers, Statistical Assistants, Audio Typists, etc., are being recruited by London's leading employers. Our Temporary assignments, too, cover a wide variety of interests and skills. Do call (our only address).

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To join a small, friendly group who service the senior staff in our London office. The post provides a chance to become involved in several sides of the business although international travel arrangements are an important aspect of the work. I.B.M. electric (experience on an electric typewriter essential). Salary not less than £2,300; three weeks holiday; luncheon vouchers; 26-hour week; free tea, coffee and cold drinks. Write or 'phone Roddick Davies 01-240 2881 (tunch time and after work appointments OK), or write—U.O.P. PROCESSORS INTERNATIONAL INC Bush House, Aldwych WC2

**SECRETARY/PA for ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH DIRECTOR**

Salary £2,300

Mature, intelligent Secretary required for W.I. Environmental Research Group. Job requires fast, accurate typing as well as organizational abilities. Call 01-486 8277

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Fully experienced Secretary/PA

required to work for 2 Senior Executives in our friendly Mayfair offices, situated close to Green Park Station. Salary up to £2,400 p.a. Please telephone Peter Young, 01-239 5616, ext. 200

**3-DAY WEEK**

The Managing Director of our company is frequently away from his office. He would like a competent P.A./SECRETARY who could handle his general routine and correspondence on 3 days each week. If you are interested in working a 3-day week at around £1,600 p.a. on the Great West Road, Brentford, please telephone 01-260 7531.

**VERSATILE?**

Only experienced Secretary/PA need apply for demanding position with various business interests in friendly Mayfair offices. Present Secretary available for handing over until 30th April. Salary by negotiation. Phone: 01-629 9516.

**BE A PERSONALITY IN PUBLISHING**

Join this exciting magazine group, working alongside the Editor and Managing Director. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the magazine, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**MEET THE PEOPLE**

Television Film Distributors need a Secretary to deal with correspondence, reports, personal, industrial, etc. The job involves managing the Television Film Distributors department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**WINE AND SPIRITS**

Do you enjoy dealing with wine and spirits? The job involves managing the wine and spirits department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**SECRETARY International Company up to £2,500**

We are a major pharmaceutical company with int throughout the world. We require an experienced secretary for our quarters Management Accountant. Candidates must be good, accurate typists, but a fast shorthand type not essential. Some figure and schedule type involved. Salary negotiable up to £2,500 depending on experience. Excellent conditions of employment include weeks' holiday, subsidized staff restaurant at 35-hour week based on flextime. We are conveni located only 2 minutes' walk from Euston Station

Please contact Mrs G. Smith, Group Personnel, THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BP Tel: 01-387 4477

**Central Africa SHORTHAND TYPISTS**

Salary up to £2,631 p.a. (this includes a tax free element of £1,614) + Tax Free Gratuity.

Shorthand Typists are required for Government Offices in the Central Africa region. The job involves managing the Central Africa region department, including typing, filing and customer service. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT**

GROSVENOR HOUSE HOTEL, Park Lane, W.1

is looking for a lady with accurate shorthand and typing skills to work for their Chief Accountant. Excellent rates of pay and working conditions. Free meals are provided on duty. Phone 01-499 6363 ext. 872

**SMALL INVESTMENT/PROPERTY COMPANY**

in W.I. area with many diverse interests, needs Secretary, shorthand and audio type work for Financial Director. Must be able to work under pressure and as part of a team. Salary £2,600 p.a. telephone 01-629 9541.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS**

11 St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4LE

Invites applications for various secretarial and administrative positions. The salary is £4.00 per hour. The hours are flexible. Ring 499 2047

**PER Executive Secretaries**

Bringing Management selection standards to the recruitment of Personal Assistants and Executive Secretaries.

**Retail Management SW3 £3,000 neg**

offers an exceptional opportunity for a capable executive to join a successful fashion company. Natural sales and administrative ability is required, along with training will be given. Good secretarial skills required for records, reports, etc. for the US head office; driving licence and fluent German are essential. The successful candidate will develop considerable business acumen and be free to travel overseas. Contact Mrs Chilton 01-235 9984

**Director SW1 £2,500**

of prestige British company seeks experienced secretary. She will work in luxurious offices, just off Piccadilly, and will have frequent contact with both clients and company management. Good skills and a very basic requirement, but this is a varied and interesting job for someone with intelligence and initiative. Contact Mrs Shafer 01-235 9984

**Operations Manager NW1 c£2,500**

co-ordinating production of well-known British Group seeks P.A./Secretary. She will be given every opportunity to involve herself and take responsibility, will attend meetings with the Manager, and be encouraged to take a real interest in the company's operations. She is likely to be in her 30s or 40s, with good skills and an intelligent, lively mind. Contact Mrs Allison 01-235 9984

**Manager W1 £2,400 neg**

of an international civil engineering concern needs a P.A. rather than a secretary. She will have a very interesting and varied job, being an important person in a smallish office. Accurate (need not be fast) typing, require ability to cope with a lot of material providing you are active and efficient, and can get on with young people. Contact Miss Bellman 01-235 9984

**Oceanographers WC1 £2,700**

forever preparing interesting, important and very detailed reports for companies all over the world. require what can best be described as a Reports Executive. This very able person will be herself an excellent typist, accurate with a real flair for layout, and will be able to move to further responsibilities, including the publication of the reports, as she learns the job. Contact Mrs Shafer 01-235 9984

**Investment Manager W1 £2,500 neg**

in busy, centrally located office requires efficient secretary. Plenty of scope for self-starting to deal with clients, merchant banks, etc. in follow-up work. A good sense of organization is needed, together with the ability to supervise other secretarial staff to ensure everything runs smoothly. Every opportunity will be given for her to develop this interesting job. Contact Miss Bellman 01-235 9984

**Career Opportunities**

We are currently handling a wide range of interesting and well paid appointments for experienced secretaries in both central and outer London. Please contact Mrs Chilton on 01-235 9984

4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1







